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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 22.

The Esatern Question—Text of the Turkish Ultimatum to Greece —The English Colliery Explosion—Affairs in Spain.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Turkish Ultimatum to Greece.

The following is the text of the ultimatum addressed to the Greek Government by the Turkish Minister at Athens:—

DECEMBER 10.—The Cabinet of the Sultan does not consider it necessary to search for proofs of the sincerity and seriousness of its desire to keep up relations of friendship and good neighborhood with his Hellenic Majesty. The whole world has witnessed the forbearance of which the Porte has given proof in face of the attitude assumed towards it by the Greek administration for the last three years. The history of the Crete insurrection is known, and there is no need to here enumerate the machinations concocted publicly and under the eyes of the Greek authorities by committees sitting in the capital of the kingdom itself, with the object of fomenting and maintaining rebellion in Crete against the will of the immense majority of its inhabitants. The history of civilized countries is without an example of the contempt with which the law of nations has been treated by these committees. They have spared neither threat nor falsehood to the poor islanders to oblige them to take up arms against their legitimate sovereign. Bandits, engaged at their expense and sent to Crete under the name of volunteers, abandon themselves to deeds of the most horrible brigandage against such of the inhabitants as dared to resist them. Thus, by menace, implacably carried out, or by deceitful promises, a portion of these unhappy people have been led to emigrate into Greece, where they have found only misery and suffering. Disabused, pressed by want, and seeing the perfect security which reigns in their own country, these unhappy exiles demanded, and still loudly demand, to be carried home. They supplicate, but in vain, that they should be allowed to exercise their free will. The Porte has made earnest endeavors for more than two years to procure their liberty from the Hellenic government but without success. The major portion of them remain exposed to all sorts of privations and annoyance; and the few who have been able to return had to effect their departure at the risk of their blood. The re-establishment of tranquillity in Crete and the agony of the struggle kept up by the few volunteers still in arms on the mountain ridges of the island, have had the effect of making the Hellenic ringleaders labor to prevent at any price the return of the emigrants and to raise new bands of volunteers, in order to deceive public opinion as to the entire suppression of the insurrection.

This succinct and faithful statement of the situation appears to us sufficient to convince every impartial judge that the question is in no wise one of deliverance of an oppressed people, but of persecution and torture of a whole population in the ambitious interests of a neighboring State. The documents exchanged for more than two years bear impressive evidence to the spirit of conciliation with which we have shown ourselves animated towards the government of King George, and of the consideration which we have manifested for its interior difficulties. The sacrifices of all kinds which the Porte imposed on itself in order not to belie its sentiments of moderation are familiar to every one. Every proceeding of ours toward the royal government has been met invariably either with a reply equivalent to a non-reception, or with avowals of impuissance to repress the expansion of a party which desires that all should be subjected to the exigencies of its desires. This state of things is getting worse and worse and worse in Greece. The latest events crowned the edifice and deprived the Turkish Government of any hope of a speedy return on the part of Greece to sentiments of justice and respect for the law of nations. In fact, what hope could we have preserved?

First. In the face of the declaration of one of the former Ministers in the Chamber that a part of the last loan had been applied to the purchase of the ship Crete, which is at present employed in the conveyance of the volunteers and munitions to the island in contempt of all international rights—a declaration which contradicts so solemnly the assurances given by the King's Government.

Second. Of a ministerial speech which denotes clearly the resolution to pursue the idea of annexing Crete to Greece.

Third. Of the unqualified violence with which obstacles have been thrown in the way of the spontaneous and voluntary return to their homes of the Cretan emigrants.

Fourth. Of the persistence of the royal Government in not putting down these acts of violence.

Fifth. Of the formation of new bands of volunteers, organized not only without the slightest opposition from the authorities, but with their almost admitted co-operation.

Sixth. Of the inutility of our representations, so often repeated.

Seventh. Of the undisguised ambitious tendency, more and more marked, of parties in Greece.

Eighth. Of the immunity which the aggressors of the Turkish officers, soldiers, or subjects murdered or ill treated on the territory of the kingdom enjoy from the Greek authorities.

The Turkish Government would be wanting in its most sacred duties if it continued to preserve an illusion which has already cost it so many sacrifices. Consequently, in case the Government of King George should not take the formal engagement within five days:—

First. To disperse immediately the bands of volunteers recently organized in different parts of the kingdom and to prevent the formation of others.

Second. To disarm the corsairs Crete and Pantelene, or in any case to close the Greek ports to them.

Third. To grant to the Cretan emigrants the authorization to return to their homes, and to give them efficacious aid and protection.

Fourth. To punish, in conformity with the laws, those men who have been guilty of aggression on Ottoman soldiers and subjects, and to accord a just indemnity to the families of victims from those outrages.

Fifth. To follow henceforth a line of conduct in conformity with existing treaties and international law.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Sublime Porte, by order of his Majesty the Sultan, his august sovereign, regrets to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs to his Hellenic Majesty that the Ottoman legation at Athens and the consuls residing in Greece will immediately leave the territory of the kingdom. As a natural consequence of this declaration, the diplomatic and commercial relations between Turkey and Greece being interrupted, the Minister and members of the Hellenic legation and chancery at Constantinople and the Greek consuls in the Ottoman empire will receive their passports. The respective subjects of the two States must quit the country in which they are residing within a period of a fortnight from the day on which the rupture of relations has been notified, and entrance to the Ottoman ports will be forbidden to vessels bearing the Greek flag from the same date. I have the honor, etc.,

PHOTIADES BEY.

ENGLAND.

Details of the Second Wigan Colliery Explosion.

From the London Standard, Dec. 22.

Another colliery explosion, the cause and extent of which are unknown at the time of writing, occurred this morning at the Norley colliery, situated in the township of Pemberton, about a mile and a half from the borough of Wigan.

The pits at which the casualty occurred are Nos. 2 and 3 of the Norley Coal and Canal Company. At one the yard coal is wound, and at the other Orrel five feet and four feet, which latter seam is synonymous with the mine known as the Arley in other parts of the Wigan coal field. The downcast shaft has been sunk to the Orrel four feet seam, a distance of about 420 yards from the surface; the downcast only descends to the yard coal, and thence there is a connection by a small or bye shaft to the Arley.

Near the bottom of the downcast shaft there occurs a fault in the Arley, which throws up the seam for some distance, and in order that it may be the more conveniently worked a tunnel has been run up out of the shaft to strike the throw up about twenty-eight yards from the bottom. It is believed that at this point the accident occurred this morning which has caused the loss of a number of lives, how many we are at present unable to state.

Shortly before nine o'clock a party of men ascended the downcast shaft, conveying with them a pony, which it was intended should work in the tunnel referred to. Mr. Joseph Peet, one of the managers of the colliery, left the cage at the five foot mounting, and just as the other two men who occupied the cage with the pony reached the tunnel an explosion occurred, the effects of which were quickly visible on the pit bank by a cloud of soot ascending the upcast, and the customary indications in the downcast.

The ventilation quickly returned to its ordinary course, and Mr. Thompson, the manager, and other persons descended the pit. They were, however, able to learn but little, for the cage had been wedged fast in the shaft, and the replies that were given to the shouts from the mouthings were not satisfactory. As promptly as possibly a capstan was rigged over the pit, and when our reporter left the bottom had not been reached, nor was there any knowledge of the fate of those below, but it was believed certain that the men in the cage had perished.

Fortunately to day is "reckoning Monday," that is to say, the Monday after the fortnightly pay, and no colliers are at work in the pit.

There are, however, a number of detailers, or day laborers, the fate of whom is at present a matter of the profoundest interest to the crowd that is clustered around the pit bank. It is feared that the explosion has occurred in a tunnel, and if so, the workers there are probably all dead.

The men in the cage, when it was turned over by the force of the explosion, were not likely to have survived a fall of twenty-eight yards, and how far the effects of the casualty may have extended to the lower seam can only at present be conjectured.

A later account says that the gas, it is now believed, was fired at the extremity of the workings, where a number of men were cutting across a step. The number of those killed has not yet been ascertained, but it is thought that six at least have perished. Five others are severely burned, and one of them fatally. Only two bodies have as yet been brought to the surface. Another body, fearfully mangled, is said to be below. The exploring party continue at work, and are doing their utmost to assist the wounded.

The London Press on the President's Message.

The London papers print the full text of the President's Message, and discuss it in leading articles. The *Times* says:—The arrival of the text of the President's Message and an account of the incidents of its reception explain the mysterious statements which have been sent us by the Atlantic telegraph.

The extraordinary announcement that the Senate had refused to allow the President's Message to be read assumes a different character when the real circumstances of the case are explained; and the resolution affirmed by the House of Representatives, protesting against repudiation in any form, far from being an idle assertion of the honesty which men of honor could not suppose would be impugned, was, though vague in expression, yet a justifiable, we may almost say a necessary reply on the part of the Legislature to the sentiments which had been addressed to them.

The truth is that Mr. Johnson's message exhibited the faults of his character in their worst forms. The fact that the end of his term was at hand seems to have intensified his stubbornness, and to have provoked him to fresh assaults upon the Legislature. More than this, he took occasion, though perfectly aware that no word he could say would recommend any proposal, even the wisest, to those whom he addressed, to plunge into the most abstruse questions of financial legislation, and to propose a course of dealing with the public creditor which would scarcely differ from undisguised repudiation.

The *Star* says:—"It is so easy to retire with dignity that no excuse can be accepted for a public man whose last deliverance is incoherent, indecorous, and ludicrous. Mr. Andrew Johnson's message will go far to justify the hostility of Congress towards him even in the opinion of those who have hitherto considered that it was pushed to an extreme. We hear much of personal government in France, where the selection of a member of the legislative body for ministerial office has just been welcomed as a most gratifying step towards a constitutional system; but even in the United States government must be admitted to be much too personal, so long as the nominal head of the State has the opportunity of issuing as a national document what is simply an attack on the Congress which renders him powerless and the people who have condemned his policy."

SPAIN.

Espartero on the Future Government.

The Sarrgossa papers publish the following letter, addressed by the Duke de la Victoria (Espartero) to the Liberals (Monarchial) of that city:—

"Gentlemen of the Monarchical Liberal Committee of Saragossa—My Dear Friends:—I have received your affectionate salutation with the heartfelt pleasure which the patriotic and manly accents of this great city, which I have so much loved all my life, always produce in me. To love Saragossa is to love honor, patriotism, and liberty. The name of Saragossa reminds me of the best days of my eventful existence. In my bitterest vicissitudes I have ever had present to my mind that magnanimous population who now prove to the world that if they know how to win their liberty, they also know how to practise and preserve it.

"Your generous demonstration in favor of a veteran is the highest recompense a people can give to the soldier who has defended the national flag. It is with the deepest emotion that I address you; but I must once more tell you that my soul, utterly devoid of all personal ambition, only desires that, united in intimate and loyal concord, we may lay the sure foundation of our liberties. Adhesion to the Provisional Government—submission to the decision of the Constituent Cortes—is the only thing that can guide us to the port of safety which the national will points to.

"People of Saragossa, remember that in 1854 we were the first to raise the cry of justice which the revolution has now inscribed on its flag. Let the will of the nation be fulfilled, we then said, and it is now time it should be fulfilled, and that the nation should declare what that will is. Let us await without impatience, but ever determined to combat all the enemies of liberty. Count ever on your grateful friend,

"BALDOMERO ESPARTERO.

"Logrofio, Dec. 15."

—Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the University of Virginia, had a prohibition of a theological department inserted in the original charter.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the Surveyor-General for 1868.

From the annual report of General Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor-General of the State, for the year ending November 30, 1868, we make the following extracts:—

Purchase money received,	$18,296·98
Warrant and Patent Fees,	6,857·00
Contractors' fees,	80·04
Copying fees,	2,048·40
Total,	$27,282·42

The receipts of the Department for the present year show an increase of $7,117·53 over that of the year ending November 30, 1867. And it is believed the revenue the State will receive through this office for land and fees next year will be more than twice the amount received this year. If the county surveyors can meet the demands of the owners of unpatented lands, who desire to have parts of original tracts surveyed, in order to get their portions patented, this estimate will probably fall short of the amount that will be realized to the Treasury from this source.

In this connection, it is not thought out of place to suggest that vacancies now existing, or occurring during the year, in the office of County Surveyor, should be promptly filled by the proper authority, so that the citizens of all parts of the Commonwealth may have an opportunity to get such surveys made as may be required to enable them to liquidate whatever liens, for unpaid purchase money, may exist against their lands.

Much inconvenience has heretofore been experienced by the people, as well as by this Department, because of vacancies, in many of the counties, in the office of County Surveyor. The wants of the people owning unpatented lands will doubtless be such, for some time to come, that skilled surveyors will find the office of County Surveyor, even in counties where for some years there has been out little for such officers to do, sufficiently remunerative to warrant the acceptance of the trust.

A great deal of inconvenience and difficulty is experienced by people through the State, in obtaining the names of the warrantees, or other parties, who took out original office rights for land, thereby making it almost impossible, in many cases, to prepare briefs of title in conveyances, or to write intelligently to this office for official copies of records required in the trial of land causes. If dockets containing lists of all the patented lands of the Commonwealth, by counties, giving the name of the warrantee, date of warrant, quantity of acres, name of patentee, date of patent, and page of folio in which enrolled, together with location of the land, were made out and sent to the several prothonotaries, now that the dockets containing lists of unpatented lands will soon be forwarded them, the county records would have full lists of the persons who purchased, or in whose names the lands of the State were taken up in the first instance, and therefore much trouble in searching for data would be saved. These lists of patented lands, though of great importance because they would bring the information found in large folios in this Department, without division by counties, nearer to the people interested, would not cost the State any considerable sum to prepare, but would be of great service in the counties, because parties desiring to purchase land usually go to the county seat to ascertain the status of the tract. The Commonwealth should afford every proper means within its power to aid the owners of lands in procuring official papers to perfect their titles, for the reason that the system it adopted and continued, perhaps the best known at the time, was so imperfect as to directly cause, or indirectly invite, much of the trouble and litigation which have ensued.

Since my last annual report the following sums, one-tenth of the proceeds of Agricultural College Land Scrip, and the interest and premium on investments from the same source, have been, by order of the Board of Commissioners, paid to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, located near Bellefonte, under the provisions of the act of 19th February, 1867, viz.:—

For the purchase of an experimental farm in Chester county	$17,750·00
For the purchase of a farm near the Agricultural College, in Centre county	8,000·00
For the purchase of a farm in the western part of the State	18,136·50
	$43,886·50
Interest and premium paid during the year	25,642·78
Total	$69,529·28

Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The following part of the proceedings of the House was unintentionally omitted from the House report of Tuesday. During the debate on the bill authorizing the appointment of a civilian to fill the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy (which was passed the following discussion took place:—

Mr. Kelley—Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that thus far I have been speaking for the committee, and expressing the views which I heard expressed around me in the committee-room when the bill was under consideration. I will now speak for myself, and present some facts that impel me to support the bill which I was directed by the committee to present and advocate. I say that the *esprit du corps*, as disclosed in a series of stupid or corrupt transactions, is so widely diffused in our engineer corps of the navy, that I would not trust the corps to indicate its own chief. We advise the head of the Government as to his selection. Sir, the steam navy depends upon its machinery. I reiterate what I have already said, that the progress of science with reference to appliances for erecting and managing machinery exceeds the progress made in any other branch of useful science during the last quarter of a century. Yet I tell the gentleman from Illinois and you, Mr. Speaker, that within the last two years your engineer corps have been buying out old machine-shops and converting the machine shops of your navy yards into old junk-shops. I tell you that at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, under the shadow of the shops of the most celebrated tool-makers in the country, William Sellers & Co. and Bement & Dougherty, they have purchased within eighteen months tools that were superannuated twenty years ago; that they have bought tools such as you cannot find in any modern workshops in the United States or Europe; that they have paid $20,000 for three superannuated or worn-out tools which any practical engineer in the country would swear would not be worth in a machine-shop the space they occupy if the proprietors had the means of buying adequate tools. And, sir, I tell you more, that they have paid for the scrap-iron which still retains the general form of machines more money than would have bought new tools in Philadelphia, in Newark, New Jersey; in Providence, Rhode Island; in Worcester, Massachusetts, or at any other point in the country at which tools for the manufacture of steam engines are made. These facts will hereafter come before you, sir, officially, though I now state them on my personal authority only. My argument is, sir, that for the purpose of breaking up—whichever it may be—the complicity in crime or the *esprit du corps* of the engineer corps, we should allow the incoming Administration to select an engineer-in-chief from the widest field. I ask the attention of the gentleman from Illinois to this suggestion: that so widely diffused is the *esprit du corps* in the engineer corps, or so complete is the complicity in wrong among its head and certain members, that we should let the light of practical judgment and the general integrity of the community go into that Department and endeavor to reclaim, if possible, our Navy from its destroyers and our Treasury from those who are bleeding it to death. I beg leave to remark to gentlemen from New England that if they will go to the navy yard at Portsmouth they will find there boxed up under sheds, for which the Government has no use, and which, though bought more than eighteen months ago, have not been set up, old tools bought from an engine manufactory which was being abandoned, not because the proprietor was giving up the business, but because he had bought a new shop, and it was better for him to sell his old tools to the engineer department of the United States Navy than to remove them to his new shop near by the old one. For the Philadelphia yard they have bought a planer after eleven years' use, part of the time in the city of Philadelphia, part in the city of St. Louis, and part in the works of John Roach & Son, New York, from whom it was bought for $6600 when they could have bought a new one from Bement & Dougherty, its makers, or the Gould Machine Company, Newark, New Jersey, or any of the manufacturers of such tools, for $6000 So, eleven years of use, transportation about the country, and repairing damage, made that old tool worth to the engineers of the Navy $600, or ten per cent. more than a first-class new tool fresh from the shop of its makers or their rivals in business. These are some of the reasons which I urge personally. The broad comprehensive reasons are those by which the committee were governed. The information I am laying before you had not reached any of the members of the committee when they acted on the bill under consideration, and therefore I am not at liberty to speak for other members of the committee on this branch of the subject. But on my personal responsibility I state these facts, and stand prepared to prove them before the House in conjunction with a vast mass more damning than any I have referred to; and I think the gentleman from Illinois will probably find that he will promote economy even if the incoming Administration should add a chief engineer to the corps, and save countless millions of dollars.

Mr. Maynard—Cannot the Secretary now secure the best engineering and skill outside?

Mr. Kelley—No, sir; he is confined to the selection of the engineer-in-chief to the limited corps of chief engineers in the navy; and, as pertinent to the gentleman's question, I will say that two naval boards, two boards of engineers—and from that fact I derive my conviction of complicity—two naval boards, with these facts staring them in the face, with this evidence drawn from the flies of the department of steam engineering at Philadelphia Navy Yard, with no conflict of testimony between individuals on several of the points, the papers speaking for themselves, and I have them here—two boards of engineers have found these transactions honest and honorable and advantageous to the United States Government. It appears from the papers in the engineer department, official copies of which I hold in my hand, that in August, 1866, when the decline in prices in such things after the close of the war had but begun, William Sellers & Co. offered the department twenty five ton cranes, wood work, iron work, the machines all complete for $2000; and here, under the same certificate of the department, from papers furnished by the same office, it is in evidence that in 1868, when the average of fifteen per cent. fall had taken place, they bought from John Roach & Sons inferior cranes of the same size for $2250, the price of William Sellers & Co. at the same date for the same cranes having fallen to $1690. They paid John Roach & Sons $2250 when they had official evidence before them that William Sellers & Co., the men who carried off the gold medal at the recent International Exposition, would furnish them for $1690. Again, sir, the same official papers show that they received on the 24th of August, 1866, offers from Bement & Dougherty, the rivals of William Sellers & Co., for fifteen-ton cranes at $1500, and that eighteen months thereafter, with a declining market, they paid to their favorites, John Roach & Sons, $1750 each for five of these cranes.

Mr. Maynard—I do not know what this has to do with my question.

Mr. Kelley—I am coming to the point. Citizens of Philadelphia were outraged by seeing the navy-yard gorged like a "junk-shop" with old tools brought from different parts of the country. They appealed to the Navy Department, and the Navy Department appointed a board of naval engineers to investigate the matter, and with these facts before them they whitewashed the transaction and reported that they saw nothing dishonest in these things. An appeal from their decision was made to the Secretary of the Navy, and another board of engineers was appointed, and gave these transactions their approval. That is the reason I wish to go outside of the corps for an officer to indicate boards of inquiry. I will not further delay action on this bill, but will hereafter discuss the matters I have broached in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. I now demand the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

GOVERNOR GEARY.

His Refusal to be a Senatorial Candidate.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 3, 1869.—To the Editor of the *Erie Republican*—Dear Sir:—In your paper of Friday, October 30, in the leader, under the caption of "Who is to be Senator?" I observe you have brought forward, in connection with the names of several honorable gentlemen, my name as a candidate for position as United States Senator. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for the ardent, and, I may say, flattering manner in which you have referred to me. But in the spirit of frankness I desire to say that, having already given my friends permission to use me as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, I cannot permit the farther use of my name as a candidate for an office for which I have not been, am not now, and will not be an aspirant.

Yours, very truly, JOHN W. GEARY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.—Palmer vs. Harris and Hall's appeal were argued this morning.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—Benjamin F. Glenn vs. Abraham G. Stein. An action to recover on a promissory note for $500, alleged to have been given in December, 1865, for services rendered in the sale of real estate. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Wilhelm vs. Quarre. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract to pay 30 per cent. of the profits on the sale of lamp shades. Before reported. The defense alleged that plaintiffs charged such high rates for making the shades that no profit could accrue from their sale out of which to return any percentage. On trial. Gustavus Remak for plaintiffs; Samuel H. Perkins for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2.—Judge Greenbank.—Burbank vs. Wright. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered for cotton plantations in Louisiana. Before reported. The jury, after remaining out all night, were unable to agree, and his Honor discharged them from a further consideration of the case.

Henry K. Kindig vs. Hiram Livezy. An action to recover defendant's share of loss upon the sale of oil stocks that were purchased by plaintiff for speculation under an agreement that the result of the enterprise should be shared by both. Verdict for plaintiff, $214·10.

Bernard Elwens vs. William S. Gregory. An action on a premissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $166·98.

Samuel Winpenny vs. Enos Gopp, John Barnes, Alexander Knail, and to assess damages as to Squire Donkerly and Henry Becker. An action to recover mesne profits for premises at the Falls of Schuylkill which were recovered by the plaintiff in an action of ejectment in the Supreme Court. On trial.

REGISTER'S COURT.—In consequence of the illness of Register Leech, he was not upon the bench to-day, but the regular business was transacted by Judges Peirce and Ludlow.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Assistant District Attorney Dechert prosecuting.—Prison cases are yet before the Court.

John Hearne and Henry Thompson, two stalwart seafaring men, were put upon trial for the larceny of ropes from an Italian barque. The captain of the vessel employed Hearne at Genoa in August last as chief mate, and arrived at this port on the 13th of November. Owing to illness in his family he immediately went to them in Boston, leaving the barque in charge of Hearne. Upon his return to this city he paid and discharged the prisoner; but one evening subsequently he thought he noticed him skulking from the vessel and going on shore, and soon afterwards he missed about $400 worth of ropes. On this night, it was alleged, the two prisoners engaged a wagon and loaded it with ropes at Chesnut street wharf, Schuylkill, and had it taken to a place at South and Swanson streets; but just as they were putting it into a cellar a policeman took them and their goods into custody. At the station house the captain recognized the rope as that which had been stolen from him. On trial.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Details of the Disaster in Rochester, New York—The Killed and Wounded—The Pennsylvania Governorship.

Financial and Commercial

FROM NEW YORK.

Particulars of the Terrible Calamity in Rochester—The Killed and Wounded.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 7.—The following are the particulars of the terrible accident that occurred here last night at the school-house of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church:—An Epiphany festival and concert was being held there for the benefit of the school, and without any warning a portion of the second floor, about 25 feet in length by 40 in width, fell with a terrible crash to the floor beneath, precipitating its load of human freight into one mass with the broken joists and beams. A scene of the wildest excitement occurred, and the groans of the wounded, mingled with the cries and calls of those in search of missing friends, were heartrending in the extreme. Many in their excitement jumped from the windows, and from every door and means of escape the occupants of the building poured out, as if to escape impending danger. There were 1500 people in the assemblage at the time of the accident. There was quite a large audience on the floor that fell, listening to the music.

Upon the floor below, or first portion which received most of the falling mass, a number of ladies were engaged in washing dishes; but fortunately the ends of the joists clung to the wall sufficiently to form a protection, and most of them escaped uninjured. Eight persons were killed outright, three or four were dangerously injured, and at least fifty persons were wounded.

The following are the killed:—Bernard Downer and wife, Mrs. George Rink, Mrs. Charles Spart, George Pope, Kate Lawrence, Emma Beers, and Margaret Weiss.

Indian Curiosities—Election of Senator.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—In a cave at Rock Island, Ill., a statue of an Indian maiden, of solid copper, on a pedestal seven feet high, on an obelisk of solid brass, and other Indian curiosities, have been discovered.

Senator Chandler was re-elected by the Michigan Legislature yesterday.

From Reading.

READING, Jan. 7.—Heister Clymer has written a letter to the Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington county, declining to be a candidate for the Governorship of this State.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 7—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¼@93. United States Five-twenties firm at 75¼. Railways steady; Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 2d inst. since the last report has been 11 000 bales. Corn, 37s. 3d. for old, and 36s. for new. Turpentine buoyant.

LONDON, Jan. 7—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed declining.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 7—P. M.—Consols, 93. United States Five-twenties 75. Railways quiet and steady; Erie, 26; Atlantic and Great Western, 54.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands on the spot, 11d., and to arrive, 10¾d.; Orleans, 11d. Bacon, 56s. Lard, 70s. Pork, 92s. 6d. Turpentine, 29s. 6d.

Cotton at Havre quiet, both on the spot and afloat; low middlings afloat, 129f.

ST. THOMAS.

Seward's Latest Speculation Ventilated —What the Upshot Will Be.

The documents in the St. Thomas case are so voluminous that nothing like a full abstract could be made in a single despatch. They are all of a confidential character, but their contents have been recently, in whole or in part, stated to several persons, and some of their principal points therefore can be given. The correspondence began four years ago this month, viz., in January, 1865, during the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln.

At that time Mr. Seward indicated a desire to purchase the island, saying, in substance, that they properly belonged to this country and were wanted for a station. The Danish Minister was wholly disinclined towards a sale, and so expressed himself, but, at Mr. Seward's request, transmitted the proposition to his Government. In the course of the spring came an answer that the King of Denmark had no wish to sell, and did not think it proper to entertain the proposition. In April occurred the death of Mr. Lincoln and the accession of Mr. Johnson to his office, and then in the summer followed a change in the Danish home government. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Seward renewed his advances for a purchase.

The King of Denmark was then under new influences, and our Government was informed that the question of sale was now a question of money. The following winter Mr. Frederick W. Seward went to Cuba and St. Thomas, and after his return Secretary Seward was more anxious than ever to get possession of the Danish Islands. Early in the year 1866 he asked the Minister here to name a price. General Raasloff responded that this was not his province, that his Government was not anxious to sell, that if it did so at all it would be out of good-will to the United States, and that if Mr. Seward wanted to buy he must make an offer for their consideration.

Here our Secretary paused, and for some months nothing seems to have been done. In the summer of 1866 General Raasloff went home on a leave of absence, and just as he was leaving here Mr. Seward gave him a letter formally offering $5,000,000 for three islands of St. Thomas, San Juan, and St. Croix. In the fall we were answered that Denmark would not sell for this figure. Meantime the purchase had been recommended officially by the Secretary of the Navy, and it was warmly indorsed by President Johnson, and at least a majority of his Cabinet. Mr. Seward represented to the Danish Minister that whatever was done by the executive head of our Government would of course be sanctioned by the Senate, and that the whole country would approve the action of the Senate in ratifying the purchase. The fact that negotiations were going on was generally known: the newspapers casually commented upon the matter, but none of the influential ones took ground against the purchase. The Danish Minister was therefore persuaded to believe that the people of the United States really wanted the islands, and ultimately so reported to his Government. In the winter of 1866 Mr. Seward again brought forward the question, and finally offered $7,500,000 for St. Thomas and San Juan, the other island being held by French claims.

This offer, after a good deal of negotiation, was accepted conditional upon the vote of the people of the islands. Mr. Seward called this a farce, but the Danish Government, having in view its relations to other European powers, strenuously refused to sell the islands unless the residents thereon were willing to become citizens of the United States; and to this condition Mr. Seward at length assented. It was originally proposed to take their vote after our ratification of the treaty, but the King of Denmark laid such stress upon the point that it was agreed to have the voice of the people heard at once. Our fleet was accordingly sent to the islands. Mr. Seward's agent went there and got up an enthusiastic state of feeling, and the people voted almost unanimously for union with our country. The treaty was submitted to the Senate considerably more than a year ago. It has been talked of in the Foreign Relations Committee, but has not been acted upon in any way by the Senate.

General Raasloff, speaking for himself as well as for his Government, says he considers that our Government is in honor bound to its ratification. He says that his sovereign was persuaded into the sale by Mr. Seward; that his Government has ratified the treaty; that the people of the islands have been led into voting for union with the United States; that it would place Denmark in a most embarrassing position if she were to undo what has been done, and that the national honor of the country has been pledged for the consummation of the bargain. There is reason to believe that some Senators take this view of the question, and the whole subject is pretty sure to be debated in Congress before the end of the session.—*Boston Advertiser, Jan. 5.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Jan 7 1869.

The Money market is reported rather easier. Call loans are quoted at 7@9 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 9@12 per cent. per annum. The offerings of prime business paper continue light, as the banks continue to discount quite freely for their mercantile customers.

The Stock market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were firmer. Government securities were ¼@¼ per cent. higher. 106½ was bid for 10-40s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; 112 for '62 5-20s; 108¾ for '64 5-20s; 108¾ for '65 5-20s; 108 for July '65 5-20s; and 108¼ for '67 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100@100¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55¼, no change; Reading at 47@47¼, an advance of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25⅞, no change. 66½ was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 54 for Lehigh Valley; 32½ for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 10½ for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 120 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics; 57 for Penn Township; 70 for City; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29 for Lehigh Navigation; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

—The Eighth National Bank of this city announces a dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

—The Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railway Company announces a dividend of $1·50 per share, free of tax, payable on demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	City 6s, New	10	20	sh Read R	c., 47
$100	do	100⅛	25	do	..10. d b 47
$400	do	100	10	do	..d. b c. 47
$400	do	100	5	do	..d b. 47
$1600	do	100	10	do	...'s.d. b. 47
$300	do	100	100	do	..sat&tc. 47¾
$2100	do	100	100	do	..... 47¾
$9000	do	100	100	do	.....b30. 47¾
$3000	N Jer exp 6s	100½	100	do	..... 47¾
960	sh Clinton Cl	¾	86	do	 47
17	sh Penna R	55⅝	4	sh Penna R	..... c. 55⅝
10	sh Read R	47	1	do	..... 55⅝
100	do	47¼			

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111½@111¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¼; 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@108¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109¼@109¾; July, 1865, 108@108¼; do., 1867, 108¼@108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. Gold, 135¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112¼; do., 1864, 108¾@108¾; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; do., 58, 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 130¼@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—The Flour market continues quiet, but prices are unchanged. About 700 barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at 5 65@5 75 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $7 25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8 75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 50@8 ⅌ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is devoid of animation, and the inquiry is chiefly from the local millers who purchase only of good and prime lots; sales of red at $1 85@2, and amber at $2 03@2 06. Rye is unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at $1 60@1 62. Corn is steady at yesterday's quotations; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 94@96c., and old do. at $1 15. Oats are in moderate request, and 4000 bushels Western sold at 73@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 ⅌ ton.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 119¾; Reading, 92¾; Canton Co., 51½; Erie, 39; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 90⅝; New York Central, 156½; Illinois Central, 142; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 64½; Missouri 6s, 87; Hudson River, 134; 5-20s, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 109½; do. new, 108¾; 10-40s 106¾. Gold, 135⅛. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange 109¼.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, St. John, P. R., J. Mason.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Pantser, Terjesen, 51 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.

Barque Chasca, Smith, from San Francisco Sept. 5, with wheat to C. H. Cummings—vessel to Workman & Co.

Pruss. barque Der Turner, Reetzke, 60 days from Hull, with old railroad iron to Warren & Gregg.

Br. barquentine Harmony, Stephens, 51 days from Malaga, with raisins to N. Heilings

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Curiosities of Speculation—Bubble Companies.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

It is one of the noticeable facts in what may be termed commercial gambling, that one great instance of success always produces a swarm of similar enterprises. The recent contagion for "watering stock," or, in other words, adding fifty to a hundred per cent. to the nominal capital of a company, so as to divide the difference, which is paid by the public, among a ring of secret conspirators, is by no means new. It is a trick as old as the South Sea Company, which flourished in England about 1720, and whose stock was twice "watered" to the tune of one hundred per cent. But the men who robbed the public by this expedient were summarily dealt with on the collapsing of the bubble, and all who had not fled the kingdom were forced to disgorge their plunder. If the railway conspirators who have so recently bagged their millions by fraudulent emissions of Erie and New York Central could be dealt with in a similar manner, we should have some reason to conclude that commercial rascality has not degenerated since a century and a half ago.

In the palmy days of the South Sea speculation, when merchants, bankers, and members of Parliament were buying that buoyant stock at six hundred, seven hundred, and eight hundred per cent., the impatient public was fed with other schemes of wealth to an extent which has never since been equalled. The difficulty of procuring the South Sea stock was so great that other companies found a ready market for almost anything in the shape of scrip that promised to pay speedy dividends. Every day, almost, witnessed the birth of new companies, each more plausible in promises than the preceding one, and all conspiring to take the money out of the pockets of a sanguine people by the promise of a return of twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred per cent. Within a few months no less than two hundred and forty-eight new corporations were launched upon the London stock market, each with a flaming prospectus of the necessity and importance of the enterprise it represented, and the most alluring guarantees of fat dividends to the lucky holders of the first shares. So largely were the notions of the times expanded by the daily rumors of great fortunes gained, that no company, however insignificant, was started with a less capital than a million pounds, while many jumped at ten million pounds (or $50,000,000) at a blow. Here is a list of a few of the more prominent bubble companies of the period, not one in ten of which ever reached the point of actual operation, or celebrated the first anniversary of its existence:—

"For importing beaver fur. Capital, two millions.

"For improving malt liquors. Capital, four millions.

"For a grand American fishery.

"For paying pensions to widows and others, at a small discount. Capital, two millions.

"For taking up ballast.

"For extracting silver from lead.

"For insuring against thefts and robberies.

"For carrying on a trade in the river Oronoco.

"For paving the streets of London. Capital, ten millions.

"For a grand dispensary. Capital, three millions.

"For insuring of horses. Capital, two millions.

"For improvement of tillage and the breed of cattle.

"For erecting houses, or hospitals, for taking in and maintaining illegitimate children. Capital, two millions.

"For a wheel for perpetual motion. Capital, one million.

"For assuring of seamen's wages.

"For furnishing funerals to any part of Great Britain.

"For importing pitch and tar from North Britain and America.

"For insuring and increasing children's fortunes.

"For importing walnut trees from Virginia. Capital, two millions.

"For the improvement of our breed horses.

"For insuring to masters and mistresses the losses they may sustain by servants.

"For a settlement on the island of Santa Cruz.

"For carrying on an undertaking of great advantage, but nobody to know what it is."

Strange as it may seem, this last blindfold speculation, advertised by an unknown adventurer, actually secured a subscription within three hours after the books were opened amounting to £2000. This was received in sums of from two to twenty-five pounds each, from people credulous enough to believe that their money was not only safe, but sure to yield them a fabulous return in a few months. The capital was divided into 5000 shares of £100 each, on which £2 only per share was "called up." Each subscriber paying this amount was given a share of stock, with the promise of £100 per annum clear profit. How this was to be realized the great representative of Plutus did not deign to inform his subscribers, but gave out that full particulars would be announced in a month. Having pocketed the neat sum of ten thousand dollars in gold as the fruits of the first day's subscription, the reader will hardly be surprised to learn that he set off the same night for distant parts, and was never heard of again.

All these bubbles, and more, too countless to mention, had their day of popularity and *eclat*. The first gentlemen and ladies of England speculated in them. High-bred dames met their brokers by appointment in the shops of milliners, and noble lords had interviews with those who executed their little games of hazard at taverns and coffee-houses. A little later, and Exchange alley was daily blocked up with the crowds who came to buy stock, and we find the following lively doggerel circulating under the title of "A South Sea Ballad; or, Merry Remarks Upon Exchange Alley Bubbles:"—

"These stars and garters did appear
Among the meaner rabble,
To buy and sell, to see and hear
The Jews and Gentiles squabble;
The greatest ladies thither came
And plied in chariots daily,
Or pawned their jewels for a sum
To venture in the Alley."

The vulgar thirst for sudden wealth became the consuming passion of thousands. The richest aristocracy were just as eager in the scramble as the most penniless adventurer. Innumerable were the stock companies that were started under one or another pretext. The Prince of Wales lent his royal name to one company as President, and cleared £40,000 in a few days. At least so says Coxie's life of Walpole. This turned the head of many a covetous fool, who thought he could go and do likewise. Multitudes of bubble companies were started for no other purpose but to put their stock upon the market. One project that was widely advertised was a company "to make deal-boards out of sawdust." Probably this was meant as a quiet sarcasm, flung at the head of almost equally absurd schemes that were floated on the tide of popular credulity. It was the harvest of knaves and swindlers. Stock-jobbing acts had no sooner raised the price of shares in any bubble towards par, than the conspirators hastened to "unload" all they held upon the public. The confusion of dealings and the wild fluctuation of prices was such that the same stock frequently sold ten per cent. higher one hour than it did the next, and was even quoted with as wide margin at the opposite ends of the same crowd at a given moment.

This commercial infatuation was beheld with anxiety and alarm by all judicious citizens. As all these bubble companies had been prohibited by law, the King issued his proclamation against them, declaring them public nuisances, and prohibiting any broker from giving currency to the shares, under a penalty of £500. But what can laws, proclamations, or injunctions avail, in the presence of a public sentiment rotten to the core upon all topics that involve money-getting? Deluded people still speculated, and unscrupulous brokers still executed their orders. It was not until the collapse of the great parent bubble, the South Sea Company, that they received a final check. Then, when the commercial metropolis of the world was strewn with the wrecks of great houses, when lords and members of Parliament were imprisoned and mulcted of their fortunes, unscrupulously won, and when England was full of "lame ducks" and ruined gamesters, it began to lay to heart the lesson of the bubble companies.

Napoleon and the European Conference.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The conference which was to be held on the 9th of this month is very likely to be postponed, in consequence of a request to that effect having been presented by the Greek Government. The Greeks, it appears, are anxious to be represented in the conference by their present minister at the court of the Sultan. In many respects this request seems to be reasonable. It is presumable, therefore, that the request will be granted. It is rather a noteworthy circumstance that while the Emperor Napoleon is about to attempt the solution of the Eastern question, the world should be generally convinced that the situation of France and of the Emperor in relation to France is far from satisfactory. It is not to be denied that France is ill at ease. The press is painfully rebellious and outspoken. In spite of all the fines and imprisonments and suppressions, the journals all over the country are as self-willed and as outspoken as ever. A prominent London journal tells us that the time has come when the Emperor must either "check the press or abandon personal government." Making allowance for the fact that the London press is too willing and a little too much disposed to carp at the Emperor, there can be no doubt that the remark above comes pretty near the truth. The Emperor has governed France well, and in many respects wisely; but it is the fault of personal government that it is seldom rewarded with gratitude. It will be long before France will have such another ruler; but another ruler might have been less desired, and the present ruler might have been more thoroughly appreciated if the French people had a little more to say in the management of their own affairs. That trouble is brewing in France all the world knows. How long it will be before an outburst takes place depends very much on how long the Emperor will live. The revolution in Spain and the recent reforms in England have tended very much to encourage reformers in France, and Frenchmen are beginning to be tired of seeing their chief attending to all peoples and neglecting them. They, too, have interests; and so long as the Emperor refuses to look at and acknowledge them his dynasty is in danger. So far as this proposed Eastern conference is concerned, there are many in and many out of France who say, "Take the beam out of thine own eye." A conference on a European question in the capital city of a grumbling and discontented nation is not a pretty nor encouraging sight. France needs emancipation and liberty quite as much as Greece. The European powers cannot do a wiser thing than give up the idea of a conference, remain neutral, and allow Greece and Turkey to fight it out.

Paris and Massachusetts.

From the N. Y. World.

It is settled, of course, that Massachusetts is the nearest approach yet made on earth to St. Augustine's "City of God," and that of all the communities ever founded among men it is the "wisest, virtuousest, best."

Also, we understand, it is settled that Paris is, of all the cities ever built since the destruction of the cities of the plain, the wickedest, the most wanton, and the worst. These two points being conceded, it seems to us that a very curious interest attaches to the following statistics:—

Population of Massachusetts in 1867, 1,267,031	Population of Paris, 1,825,274
Paupers in Massachusetts..... 77,261	Paupers in Paris..117,500
Proportion to Population in Massachusetts.....1 in 16	Proportion to Population in Paris.....1 in 15
Deaths in Massachusetts Almshouses, 1 in 4	Deaths in ParisBureaux de Bienfaisance, 1 in 133

Observe, further, that everybody who can goes to Paris, and that everybody who can goes away from Massachusetts. The one is the maelstrom of civilization; the other, a mere head-water of emigration. Paris takes care not only of Paris, but of all France and Europe afloat. Massachusetts apparently finds it impossible to take care even of Massachusetts.

The Treasury Ring—A Peep Behind the Scenes.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A recent letter from a well-informed Washington correspondent of the Treasury ring is rich in facts and conclusions entitled to the immediate attention of Congress, and especially of the House Committee of Ways and Means. In the grand schedule of their jobs, active and projected, for drawing bonds and lands from the Government, the railroad rings eclipse all other spoils and plunder combinations; but the appliances of the Treasury ring, through the bulling and bearing of its agents in Wall street, have affected, and still affect, all the financial and business interests of the whole country to the amount of untold millions in losses to the people and the Treasury. The continued high prices of living, from the continued depreciation of the national currency and its slow approaches to the specie standard, may be all charged to a very great extent to the manipulations of the Treasury ring, whose headquarters are in the Treasury Department. Our Washington letter referred to throws considerable light on this business, and particularly in reference to the projected European branch of the ring broaches a scheme which, we think, demands the immediate interposition of Congress.

Let Us Steal Awhile Away.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Our specials from Washington are steel-pointed for a fact. Senator Pomeroy, he who showed his astute old head in Leavenworth, on the streets, to decide an election wager, wants $420,000 a year for a steamship line between New York and Vera Cruz. This means $20,000 a year for this "very cruising," and $100,000 a year for the aforesaid Senator.

And Windom, of Minnesota, the handsome man, who abides in Massachusetts, and represents the North Star State, wants a few million dollars' worth of bonds for the Northern Pacific Railroad—or, rather, the thieves who rob the people through such representatives as Windom.

If Barrabbas the thief, who lived when Christ died, has not direct descendants in the present Rump Congress, it is singular. Every member has a plan, a scheme, a swindle on hand. The forty thieves of "Arabian Nights" could not begin with these fellows, who, banded together for plunder, are stealing the people poor, and at last will steal their records, and, like the Arabs, fold their bonds and silently steal away. Bonds for the army. Bonds for the negroes. Bonds for the water. Bonds for the land. Bonds for steamship lines. Bonds for railroad lines. Bonds for bondholders. Bonds for lobby members. Bonds by the billion for the people to pay. How long, O Lord! how long is this wholesale robbery to continue? How long will the laborers, the workingmen of America tolerate the thieves in power, who, in the name of loyalty, rob the dead and the living, and reach, with hands and hooks of steal, into wombs to steal from the unborn?

Mr. Wells' Report.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have already alluded to Mr. Wells' report on the revenue as one of value for the facts its presents, and the care with which its opinions on many points are formed and stated. Some of its features deserve a further notice. It is doubtless one of the highest merits of a public officer that he has a sufficiently receptive intellect and comprehensive sympathy to investigate conflicting theories with a due appreciation of the merits of both. But, while this is the proper condition of mind for the investigation, something more is essential to executive action or recommendation. Inquiry must result in conviction, or it fails of its purpose. The highest type of clearness of intellect cannot perpetually balance between opposite opinions. Still less can it agree with both, like the Dutch justice, who could not help coinciding fully with whichever attorney happened to be then speaking. We welcome the impartiality with which Mr. Wells has collected his facts. But we are surprised that they so often culminate in conclusions which seem to neutralize each other. Thus Mr. Wells in the earlier pages of his report takes pains to argue that legislative enactments have little or no influence over the prosperity of the country; or, to use his words, "that legislative enactments and conflicting commercial policies, like the construction of piers and the deposit of sunken wrecks, simply deflect the current or constitute temporary obstructions." This doctrine, which would sever all relation between political economy and practical statesmanship, he illustrates by facts tending to prove that the low tariffs of '42 did not diminish the prosperity of our industry. Yet when he comes to speak of the existing tariffs on pig iron, salt, and lumber, he abandons his former theory and assumes that these legislative acts do not merely "deflect the current" of our industry, but that they diminish its volume. Here are two wholly opposite theories—one that tariff legislation does not, the other that it does, affect a nation's industry seriously for good or ill. Again, while Mr. Wells professes full faith that "the policy of moderate and judicious protection under the tariff is certainly, for the present, the policy best suited to subserve the industrial interests of the whole country," he casts unjust discredit on the principle of protection by assuming that the high rate of our tariffs is due to the excessive application of this principle. Now, if the Commissioner had made two schedules—one of articles which we do not produce, and cannot, therefore, protect, such as tea, coffee, foreign fruits, spices, etc., and another of articles which we do produce and can protect, such as iron, leather, glass, and their wares—he would have shown that, at the outset, about one-half of all our tariffs are levied on such imports as, on the principle of protection only, would be on the free list. This principle demands that such articles as we do not produce shall be let in free, as emphatically as that all articles which we do produce shall, if imported, pay a tariff. In fact, a tariff, however high, is only protective to the extent that it lessens the importation and stimulates the production of an article which we have the means to produce, and will produce under the influence of a tariff. As Mr. Wells states that tea, coffee, and sugar pay a third of our entire gold revenue, we cannot be far astray in saying that at least half our tariff is levied for revenue only, and in violation of the principle of protection. The free traders desire that as large a proportion of our tariffs shall be levied on articles we do not produce as on those we do. The high rates of tariff on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, foreign fruits, and the like, are chargeable, so far as they are too high, to them, and not to protectionists. If we examine what ingredients enter most largely into the increase of the cost of living, they are not those on which protectionists would levy tariffs, such as iron, glass, paper, leather, etc. They are those which the advocates of a tariff for revenue demand shall be taxed. They are tea, coffee, and West India goods. The plain cheap cottons, woollens, and calicoes worn by the poor are American products. A poor family will not buy foreign iron ware or glassware to a fiftieth part the cost they pay for sugars, teas, coffee, and spices. We do not approve, therefore, that obliquity of statement which, while claiming to advocate a tariff for protection, falsely charges upon the protective principle the burden of tariffs levied in a mode to accommodate free trade views, and for revenue only.

Mr. Wells endeavors to explain why the United States "finds itself in the anomalous position of a great nation, favored in many respects as no other nation on which the sun shines, yet unable to exchange its products on terms of equality with the products of any other country." He attributes this evil in part to "excessive and unequal taxation." Candor requires that in this connection he should have brought out clearly two essential facts—first, that our taxation is not excessive relatively to the expenses and debts we have to meet; and, second, that as no other nation has so heavy a burden of annual interest to pay, this is the first and chief reason why our production is made dearer than that of any other.

In enumerating grievances we should not throw the odium of our entire tariffs on protectionists, when fully half of them are levied in violation of protectionist principles, and in accordance with those of free traders. Nor can we denounce them in the aggregate as "excessive," when they do not exceed the interest on the debt and the expenses of the Government. While Mr. Wells asks for lower tariffs on many of those articles which we do produce, such as paper, lumber, salt, etc., he asks for no reduction on any which we do not produce. Protectionists would hail with pleasure all reductions on the latter consistent with the maintenance of a revenue.

Finally, as Mr. Wells states that the gain from a vigorous administration of the revenue would amount to the enormous sum of $75,000,000, and as this gain would enable us to throw off all duties on tea, sugar, coffee, and many other articles of daily consumption, thus reducing their cost about 40 per cent., it would seem to have been pertinent to his functions, and would certainly have been of great value, if he had given us some exposition of the reasons why the frauds in a revenue service, which it has been his chief province to investigate, have been so vast, and why so little progress has been made towards reform. In view of the extraordinary length, depth, and breadth of his report in other respects, it is very remarkable that this subject has not even been touched.

A New Era.

From the N. Y. World.

We have given, and shall from time to time continue to give, such information as may reach us in our Southern exchanges of the industrial revival which seems to have set in in that section, and cannot but fancy our readers must have been struck, like ourselves, with the wonderful vitality and recuperative power evinced by them. Despite a combination of unfavorable causes such as, perhaps, has never fallen to the lot of any people before, the Southerners seem literally rising from the dust and proving that "e'en in their ashes live their wonted fires." The talk of Wall street is that capital is streaming pretty heavily towards cotton lands, sugar plantations, railways, and other forms of Southern investment, and to a considerable extent the present tightness in the money market is attributed to the volume of this drain. It is pleasant to know that, despite our grave financial troubles, all is not dark, and it is to be hoped the recuperation of the South may broaden into absolute prosperity, as well for our sakes as theirs. It might assist a comprehension of the advantages now offered by them to capitalists, if their newspapers would devote something less of their space to such ephemera as negro suffrage, reconstruction, radical damination, and so on, and dwell more fully on industrial topics and local natural wealth.

More Voters!

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Ashley of Ohio, as we learn by our special despatches from Washington, proposes to introduce a lunch or cold cut at an early day, in the shape of a bill establishing universal suffrage in Alaska. Can it be possible that the bear oil delegates and tallow-sucking people of our national ice-house have become so reduced as this? Alas-Alaska! How the mighty have fallen! The negro first, walking oil-cans next, and in time will come women. Open the doors. As the treasury is depleted, fill up the ballot-boxes. Let the negro, with his sweat, and the Alaskers, with their icicles, enter and possess the halls of the nation in time to see the thieves in power marching out with the valuables. Then let in the Indians to scalp the negroes, and the smallpox to eat up the destructionists, and the people will rejoice. Give us more voters. Print election tickets illustrated with pictures of the button-bursting martyr for the negroes and white bears for them other chaps. Never mind intelligence. Buy a few more islands or obsolete icebergs. Purchase Abyssinia, Ethiopia—any country full of negroes—send in carpet-baggers, and let them be represented as American citizens. For the more people we have, the more we can steal from. And at the present rate our own people will be stolen poor before Grant takes his seat, after which time we fear the robbers will begin stealing from each other, unless somebody now outside the great American nation can be fooled or scared into consenting to be of us and with us.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 8 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines

WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

405 CHESNUT STREET.

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Jan. 1, 1869. 12 17 thstuim

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7tp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOX'S PHILADELPHIA STARCH.
C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents.

PRESTON'S BREAKFAST COCOA.
C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents.

AZURENE.
C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents,

FRANKLIN MILLS SELF-RAISING FLOUR.
C. J. FELL & BRO., Manufacturers,
12 12 ws 1m* No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, need in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock of Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

5-20s and 1881s,

DUE JANUARY 1,

AND GOLD,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 1uths

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfmtf

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Musical Fund Hall was licensed yesterday.

All the sufferers were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The work on the new Masonic Temple has ceased for a while.

—Mr. Fox, of the American Theatre, gave out yesterday 2000 loaves of bread.

—The Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings will meet to-night for organization and other business.

Henry D. McNeil, a sailor, had one of his arms so badly crushed yesterday, on board ship, that it had to be amputated.

—The School Board of the Third ward has organized by electing John G. Franklin President and David J. Rosch Secretary.

Peter Magee, sixty years old, residing at No. 1150 South Thirteenth street, fell down stairs yesterday and dislocated his shoulder.

—Colonel H. G. Williams, for obtaining money by false and fraudulent representations, has been committed for trial by Alderman Kerr.

—The residence No. 716 Walnut street was entered a few nights since by burglars, and robbed of a large amount of clothing and other articles.

—Andrew Grace, 18 years old, employed in the printing office of S. S. Davis, had one of his hands caught in the machinery yesterday and severely lacerated.

—At the Church of the Epiphany, last evening, the anniversary of the Missionary Society for the Conversion of the Jews was celebrated. The sermon was delivered by Rev. E. A. Washburne, of New York.

—The office of the Commissioner of Markets was crowded yesterday with persons paying their market rent, now due. Until the 10th inst. is the time allowed for paying the same, when, if not paid, the stalls will be forfeited.

—Samuel Shaffer, forty-seven years old, residing on Ridge avenue, near School-house lane, was run over yesterday by a locomotive on the Reading Railroad, a few miles above the city, and instantly killed. The body was removed to the late residence of deceased, and the Coroner sent for to hold an inquest.

—The Mayor made the following appointments yesterday:—John Rollins, to the Reserve force. He is a resident of the Thirteenth ward and a bricklayer. H. O'Brien, patrolman. He is a resident of the Twenty-sixth ward and a house-painter. W. Hagenswiler and James McLaughlin; the first named of the Nineteenth ward, and the other of the Ninth ward. Both are appointed patrolmen.

—Within a few days Government bonds of the value of about three thousand dollars have been stolen from a house at Crown and Vine streets, which was entered the evening of the day or the day following their withdrawal from the Safety Fund, for the purpose of removing the coupons. It is supposed that the owner was followed from the Treasurer's office to her residence by the thief, several of them having been seen in and about the office since the payment of the interest falling due on the 1st instant has commenced.

—Yesterday, as James Logue was driving a horse attached to a loaded coal cart across Market street, at Seventh, the horse was struck by the shafts of a wagon in charge of Alexander McManus, and thrown down, falling upon the driver, Logue. The animal struggled and got upon his feet, but fell a second time upon Logue, severely but not dangerously injuring him. McManus was arrested, and Logue was taken to the hospital. Upon the testimony of eye-witnesses to the occurrence, Alderman Kerr held McManus to appear at court, on the charge of reckless driving.

—An adjourned meeting of the various trades interested in the erection of buildings was held last evening in the hall No. 803 Locust street. The object of the meeting, as expressed in the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, is to perfect a central organization of all the trades in the building interest, and in furtherance of this object the erection of a hall and the creation of a library were urged. To obtain the necessary funds it was suggested, among other things, to employ the most eminent lecturers, etc. The report was adopted. The officers of the temporary organization are S. J. Wallace, President; Thomas F. Ross, Secretary.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼

—The Legislature of Maine was organized yesterday.

—Commissioner Rollins returned to Washington yesterday.

—Eleven Democratic papers in Virginia advocate universal suffrage.

—The State Legislature stands adjourned until noon next Thursday.

—Ex-Governor Arny, of New Mexico, is at Chicago, on his way to Washington.

—$10,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in Indianapolis on Tuesday night.

—Illinois will endeavor to secure the passage of a State law strictly prohibiting prize fights.

—Judge Pinckney, of Maryland, yesterday decided that emancipation gives to the slave his civil rights.

—Treasurer Spinner was somewhat better yesterday, but is still unable to attend to his official duties.

—$471,000 in treasure was shipped from San Francisco for New York yesterday, and $478,000 for England.

—The Supreme Court of South Carolina will deliver an opinion in the Charleston mayoralty mandamus case to-day.

—Surratt's case has been dismissed by the Grand Jury at Washington, on the plea of A. J.'s late wholesale amnesty.

—The rectifying house of Anton Friedman, in Cincinnati, was seized by a Supervisor of Internal Revenue yesterday.

—General Stoneman declines to issue an order for the payment of the members of the late Constitutional Convention of Virginia.

—Five hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty five dollars in treasure arrived at New York from California yesterday.

—The revenue of the Richmond, Va., District, during the last year, aggregated $700,000, an increase of over $200,000 over the preceding year.

—United States Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has been renominated to his present position by the Republican members of the Michigan Legislature.

—A colored man named Enoch was murdered at Colesville, N. Y., yesterday, by a man named William O. Markham. The murderer is under arrest.

—According to an official calculation, just formally made public, the ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent notes cost the Government one and five-hundredths per cent. of their value.

—The Treasurer of North Carolina reports that the failure of the payment of the interest of the State debt was caused by inability to borrow the money necessary without pledging the stock of the State as collateral.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Later advices have been received from Paraguay. The war news was unimportant. Mr. McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, had had an audience with President Lopez, and the result is understood to be eminently satisfactory. Full atonement for the recent outrages to the American flag have been guaranteed.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—Quite formidable republican demonstrations have occurred at Seville and Jerez de la Fontera. At the latter city the insurgents made a futile attempt to seize arms and ammunition from the arsenal. General de Roda immediately sent a strong force of soldiers to hold the town and remove the arms to Cadiz for safety.

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MADRID, Jan. 6.—A proclamation has been issued raising the state of siege of Madrid. General Prim, in an official circular, declares that the provisional government does not intend to disarm volunteers. Sogosta, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular, in which he ascribes the recent troubles in Cadiz and Malaga to the intrigues of the reactionists, and he charges that their object in fomenting these disturbances is to prevent the plebiscitum.

FLORENCE, Jan. 6.—The disturbances caused by the collection of improper taxes continue. There is much agitation in Reggia and Bologne. General Cadonna, commandant of the military division of Florence, has been dispatched to Parma to restore order.

PLYMOUTH, ENG., Jan. 6.—A vessel put in here to-day, which reports that the British ship Southern Empire, Captain Dunlop, foundered at sea in a heavy gale on the 3d inst. The captain and every one of the crew were lost. The Southern Empire was built in Quebec in 1866, was 1142 tons burden, and sailed last from New Orleans on the 13th of November for Liverpool, laden with cotton, at which port she was owned.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The steamship City of London arrived yesterday.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Edward L. Plumb, late American Secretary of Legation and Charge at Mexico, arrived here to-day, from Vera Cruz for Washington. He brings with him copies of the convention for the settlement of American and Mexican claims, and a treaty recognizing the rights of naturalized citizens, which were ratified by the Mexican Congress.

The Mexican journals generally abstain from comment on the speech made by General Rosecrans at his reception by Juarez. The *Correo*, of Vera Cruz, the only journal which criticizes, show much indignation at what it calls the arrogant tone of the American minister, and hidden menace of his words.

Many rumors calculated to create alarm were circulating in Mexico regarding the mission of General Rosecrans, and it was reported that the recent secret sessions of Congress were held to consider his demands; but they were probably wholly devoted to discussion and the ratification of the two treaties with the United States. The Two Republics, newspaper, asserts that these treaties are not favorably received by the Americans resident in Mexico Some journals demand the annexation of Cuba to Mexico. Brigandage in the country is still on the increase, and the commerce and industry of the country are nearly paralyzed. Generals Gonzales and Ortega have advised their friends to remain tranquil.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—The Commercial Bulletin, the leading paper in Cardenas, says the insurrection is beginning to decline. It is now rumored that the sugar crop promises to equal that of last year. The fields are in first-rate condition, but the planters cannot obtain sufficient help. The weather has cleared up, and work will forthwith commence.

The demand from the States for molasses is becoming quite lively.

The statement published in New York that the cholera had broken out among the Spanish troops here is untrue.

A number of Cuban political prisoners have been set free within the past few days. Pedro Armenteros, one of the prisoners, has been pardoned, but refuses to leave the jail, and demands a trial. General Dulce has ordered his discharge from custody.

HAVANA, Dec. 6, evening.—Reports have reached the city of an engagement between the troops and the insurgents near Nuevitas. The result is unknown. No particulars can be obtained.

Puerto Principe remains quiet. Its garrison is too weak to attempt the offensive. Throughout the entire Eastern department and in portions of the Central department provisions are extremely scarce. The troops are prevented from moving rapidly for want of trains. Some disturbances are reported to-day, owing to the excitement created by the festivities.

This afternoon a Spanish officer, in a street quarrel, killed Senor Tirso Vasques, a respectable young Cuban, and was arrested.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following is the public debt statement:

	January.	December.
Debt Bearing Coin Int.:		
5 per cent. bonds.	$221,589,300 00	$221,588,400 00
6 per cent. bonds, 1881,	283,677,400 00	283,677,300 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds.	1,602,568,650 00	1,602,570,400 00
Debt bearing currency int.:		
3 per cent. certificates,	55,855,000 00	58,140,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, at 3 per cent.,	14,000,000 00	14,000,000 00
Matured debt not presented for payment:		
3-year 7-30 notes, due August 15, 1867, June and July 15, 1868,	2,174,900 00	2,478,450 00
Compound int. notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, and December 15, 1867; and May 15, August 1, Sept. 1 and Sept. 15, and Oct. 1 and Oct. 15, 1868.	3,878,200 00	4,224,935 00
Texas Indemnity Bonds.	256,000 00	256,000 00
Treasury notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto.	148,561 64	149,341 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842, January 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848.	340,950 00	435,500 00
Treas. notes, March 3, '63,	445,492 00	445,492 00
Temporary loan,	197,310 00	243,160 00
Certif. of indebtedness,	13,000 00	13,000 00
Debt bearing no interest:		
United States notes,	356,021,073 00	356,021,073 00
Fractional currency,	34,215,715 64	33,875,298 17
Gold certif. of deposit,	27,036,020 00	23,255,819 00
6 per cent. lawful money bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies,	50,097,000 00	44,337,000 00
Total debt,	$2,652,533,662 28	$2,645,711,154 81
Coin in the Treasury,	$98,763,398 91	$88,425,374 54
Currency "	13,063,092 12	18,253,946 13
Debt, less amount in Treasury,	2,540,707,201 25	2,539,031,844 14

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on January 1, 1869.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FOLLOWING dispatches were received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.—To General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.: I have sent the latest dispatches received from General Sibley, commanding in Georgia, in relation to the difficulties on the Ogeechee.

General Sibley has been instructed not to permit the organization of any armed bodies, whether white or black, in contravention of law; to preserve the peace at all hazards; to co-operate with civil authorities in case he finds the same are acting in good faith and that their action is necessary for the preservation of the peace, and not, as at Camilla, let the law be made a pretext for committing outrages on the negroes. At the same time he is instructed to disarm and disperse all assemblages of the negroes, and require them to submit to the legal action of the civil authorities.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General U. S. Army.

Telegram received at Washington, January 4, 1869, from headquarters district of Georgia:

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4, 1869.—To Major General George G. Meade, Philadelphia: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and to report the following statement made by Col. Williams. The troubles on the Ogeechee are confined to Middleton's and Tasker's plantations. Middleton accuses the negroes of stealing rice, and got out warrants to arrest them. The Sheriff applied for the military to execute the arrests, but was refused and furnished with a copy of the circular of September 25, 1868, for his information. He went, and with two deputies, made the arrests, but got frightened at the negroes assembling, and ran off. He called for a posse, and went out with 120 men. When they got near the station, they saw a negro boy, about fourteen years old, and shot him through the leg. They saw some other negroes at the station, and ordered them to give up their arms. The negroes ran, and they fired on them, wounding two or three. All this time the Sheriff was in the cars, away from his posse. They then were advised to return to the city, which they did.

The citizens then called a meeting and organized three battalions, commanded by generals, colonels, &c. They have enlisted from 500 to 800 men, and are still organizing. I ordered Major Perkins to go to see the negroes, and went with him myself. We arrived at night, and found the negroes very much frightened, but when we made known our intentions, not to trouble them, they became pacified and gave us their side of the question. We found the newspaper accounts totally incorrect. There were about 50 men. Three guns, and one bayonet on a stick were all the arms I saw, and if they had arms we would have seen them. There are no fortifications, and no hostile demonstrations further than to watch for their own safety.

The negroes against whom warrants were issued were anxious to come in and surrender themselves, and wanted to come with us, but were afraid to come alone, for fear of being fired on. They deny having resisted the posse, and I think they tell the truth. I remained with them all night, and made arrangements for them to come in to-night and surrender themselves to the sheriff under the military protection. They are to come in to-night, as they are afraid to come in by daylight. To-day the sheriff reported officially that he could not enforce the laws, and called upon the military to do it. I think no more troops will be required here at present. The official report will be sent to department headquarters by mail. C. C. SIBLEY,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., comm'g.

THE FOLLOWING telegram was received at Washington, January 4, 1869, from Savannah, January 4, 1869:

To Major General George G. Meade, care General Emory: Fourteen of the men against whom warrants have been issued, and who live on the Ogeechee plantation, have voluntarily surrendered to the military authorities. Four more will be in during the day or night. This is all of the original number of warrants that the Sheriff had to execute. I understand that 150 or 200 additional warrants have been taken out, but as the Sheriff has made no effort to execute them, I do not feel justified, under present instructions, to aid him until he has made an effort to execute them. Three warrants are for insurrection and inciting to insurrection. I would advise the use of the military, as I think it would be almost sure to result in a conflict if the Sheriff were to go out with a posse of the people. There is much excitement here, and many of the people would not be averse to a fight. C. C. SIBLEY,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

Forwarded from Philadelphia January 4, 1869.

MEXICO.

The Disorders in the Country—Annexation Projects.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A Washington special says private advices from the City of Mexico concur in representing the condition of affairs in the republic as most discouraging. The Maximilian invasion seems to have resulted in a political chaos that leaves very little hope for the future of the country. There is no respect for law, and the civil authorities are both corrupt and powerless. The national exchequer is bankrupt, and the administration of Juarez is impotent to correct abuses. From all parts of the interior the accounts show that there is no safety for life and property. The impression was gaining ground among certain classes that the only hope for Mexico is to be found in the United States; and a protectorate, with a view to future annexation, was spoken of with increasing favor. It was believed that General Grant would inaugurate a policy of this kind on his elevation to power.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

The Senatorship

is settled. The caucus is over, and John Scott has been nominated United States Senator and R. W. Mackey for the State Treasurership.

Alexandre Dumas' Dramas.

The London *Saturday Review*, in a critical notice of Alexandre Dumas' "Souvenirs Dramatiques," recently published in Paris, gives the following interesting information about the manner in which Dumas' principal dramas were originally produced:—

The paper entitled "Mon Odyssee a la Comedie Francaise," comprising the career of M. Dumas while working for that theatre, which represents the legitimate drama of France, is perhaps the most interesting and instructive of all, being a masterpiece of gossip, written in so true a spirit of comedy that we have a right to suspect that the conversations which are occasionally recorded have been touched up by the hand of the Odysseus. The first work which brought the prolific author into communication with the Theatre Francais was a tragedy, *Christine a Fontainebleau*, the plot of which relates to the murder of the Queen of Sweden's secretary, Monaldeschi, by the hand of his royal mistress. No one had previously dared to bring a miserable poltroon (*ache*) upon the stage as a tragic hero, and M. Dumas congratulated himself on his bold invention when he exhibited Monaldeschi as a type of what is despicable in man. The actors did not seem particularly to admire the perfect scoundrel, and one of them, M. Laton, was of opinion that the play would be greatly improved if some grand gentleman were introduced who in exalted language would explain to the Queen the impropriety of her conduct. Such a part M. Laton coveted for himself, being the habitual actor of what were called "Chevaliers Francais"—that is to say, of those towering declaimers of the old classical school, who were not necessarily French, but were supposed to represent the *beau ideal* of French chivalry, which might even be hid under the turban of a Turk. The refusal of the author to introduce so desirable a character alienated from him the good-will of M. Laton; and when his piece was at last put into rehearsal, he had a squabble with Mad'lle Mars, who insisted on the omission of twenty lines which he insisted on retaining. The lines in question he reprints for the benefit of the reader, passing on them the modest judgment:—"On en a fait de meilleurs, mais on en a fait beaucoup de pires." The result of the controversy was that Mad'lle Mars threw up her part, and the tragedy was taken to the Odeon, where the murderous Queen was represented by Mad'lle Georges.

To the production of *Henri III*, the second piece brought by M. Dumas to the Tueatre Francais, Mad'lle Mars again proved an impediment, inasmuch as she objected to the appearance of Mad'lle. Louise Despreaux as the page, while the author, to oblige a friend to whom the young lady was pupil, refused to alter his cast. The objection, however, was surmounted, and the success of the play was great.

The next work was *Antony*, a play of which the name at least is more familiar than that of either of its predecessors. At first there was a general opinion that this audacious drama would be stopped by the Censor, but the revolution of July was followed by a temporary suspension of the Censorship, and *Antony* was put into rehearsal. Again a difficulty on the part of the terrible Mad'lle Mars. Her objection to Mad'lle Despreaux is attributed to the natural repugnance of a faded beauty to stand in juxtaposition to a young and lovely girl. In the case of *Antony* the great artist disliked her part, and when the first performance had been announced as about to take place, after a lapse of a couple of days she observed that it would be expedient to wait till an improvement was made in the lighting of the theatre, as she had invested a large sum in the purchase of four dresses, which she wished to display to the best advantage. The new light could not be completed in less than three months, and the desired delay would deter the production of the piece to a period of the year which would limit its run to three representations. Another difficulty arose with respect to the principal male character, and the author in a huff took *Antony* to the Porte Saint-Martin, where it was played by Madame Dorval and Bocage.

The history of the fourth play, *Caligula*, is comical enough. One day M. Anicet Bourgeois, the well-known dramatist, called upon M. Dumas to suggest a capital notion. Adolphe Francom, the manager of the Cirque, was blessed with the possession of a performing horse, and the notion was to write a play on the subject of Caligula, in which the sagacious animal should play the immortal Consul. An accident to the horse led to an abandonment of the project, but the suggestion of M. Bourgeois had caused M. Dumas to study the history of Imperial Rome, and he was so wonderfully taken with the record of the wicked emperor that he determined to write a play in which the horse consul should be left out. He had been invited by the Duke of Orleans to stay with him at Compeigne, and wished to refuse the invitation on the score of the necessity which he felt to complete his great work. His excuses were not accepted, but he was allowed to reside in a private lodging, where, living at the modest rate of 300 francs a month, he brought *Caligula* to a close in about five weeks.

In the meanwhile he had a little fight on the subject of *Antony*, which, as above stated, had been brought out at the Porte Saint-Martin. Requested by M. Thiers to give him a call, he complied with the request, and was asked why he preferred writing for the theatres of the boulevard to more honorable labor in the service of the Theatre Francais. His answer, which was a masterly financial statement, proved to the satisfaction of M. Thiers that the profits to be made on the boulevard nearly doubled those to be made in the Rue de Richelieu; nevertheless the Minister calculated, not without reason, on the *amour propre* of the author, and, still urging him to return to the Theatre Francais, almost requested him to name his own terms. The production of the ill-used *Antony*, and the engagement of Madame Dorval, who had played in it at the Porte Saint-Martin, were the conditions of the obdurate man of genius, who was perfectly aware that the second stipulation would be most offensive to Mad'lle Mars, and that he was therefore sowing new seeds of discord. The conditions were accepted, the play was again put into rehearsal; the morning arrived when its production was announced in the bills as the event of the evening, but at two o'clock in the afternoon a brief prohibition signed by M. Thiers put a sudden stop to proceedings. Twenty deputies, it appears, had waited on the Minister, and had declared that, if *Antony* were played at the Theatre Francais, they would refuse to vote for the subvention to that establishment. M. Thiers had yielded to the pressure, but M. Dumas rose to the occasion, and brought an action against the Minister himself, who was condemned by the Tribunal of Commerce to pay 10,000 francs damages, for which he was indemnified by the Theatre Francais.

This little affair having been thus comfortably arranged, M. Dumas was again in friendly relations with the magnates of the Rue de Richelieu, and *Caligula* was accepted on terms highly advantageous to the author. But at the Theatre Francais the absence of all difficulty where M. Dumas was concerned seems to have been an impossibility. He had given up the horse-consul, but he still required horses to draw the Emperor's car, and the introduction of four-footed performers on the stage of the classic drama was resisted as a frightful innovation. M. Dumas was not the man to abandon his purpose without a struggle, and he delicately reminded the manager, M. Vedel, that when he went to law with the Theatre Francais he was rather a fortunate plaintiff. Referred to the Committee, the matter was compromised by the substitution of young women for horses, and the author wrote a "Chant des Heures" to be sung by the ladies who drew the car of the luxurious Emperor. A mouse was the off spring of so many mountains in labor. The tragedy achieved a dull success equivalent to failure.

The story of the fifth play, *Mademoiselle de Belle Isle*, of which so many English versions have been produced on the London stage, puts M. Dumas in a very favorable light as a man of sincere honor and singularly tenacious memory. One day M. Brunswick, another dramatist, called upon him with a vaudeville in two acts, which had just been rejected by the Porte Saint Martin, but the leading idea of which might, in his opinion, be turned to some account. M. Dumas read the piece, and was of the same opinion as M. Brunswick, but rejected his proposition to discuss the subject immediately, by reminding him of the peculiarity of his own genius. When an idea pleases M. Dumas he does not like to divulge it at once, but he locks it up in his internal consciousness, allowing it to germinate in its head till by striking at the vault of the brain (*a la voute du cerveau*) it indicates its desire for freedom. He could only promise to reflect on the subject proposed by M. Brunswick, and, on the production of the work, whenever that might be, to concede to him a third of the profits as the price of his idea. After a lapse of three years M. Brunswick reappeared to learn how far germination had proceeded, and the report he received convinced him that if M. Dumas would only put his shoulder to the wheel the required piece would be ready in a fortnight. But the idiosyncrasy of M. Dumas was not to be tampered with. He did not work, as he explained, after the fashion suggested by M. Brunswick; in fact, he did not make his pieces at all, but his pieces made themselves within him. As well ask a peach tree how it bears and matures peaches as ask M. Dumas how he writes his own plays. Two more years elapsed, and M. Brunswick, tired of waiting for the maturity of the precious germ, sold his contingent third for 300 francs to one M. Charlieu, who generously informed M. Dumas that he expected no more than the reimbursement of the purchase money and two admissions to the theatre on the first night of performance. But M. Dumas was not to be outdone in generosity. He presented M. Charlieu with a note which he was not to open till the morning following the first representation of the expected play, and which was neither more nor less than a draft upon his agent for 3000 francs—ten times the amount of the purchase money. In a fortnight the process of germination was completed, and the play was finished—in the head of M. Dumas, who felt himself justified in calling upon the Committee of the Theatre Francais, and astonishing them with the information that he was prepared to read to them on the following Saturday a comedy of which he had not as yet written a word. As they evidently suspected that he was promising an impossibility, he offered to read his work on the spot, without any manuscript at all; and his offer being accepted, he proved as good as his word, for, turning his back to the fireplace, he recited *Mademoiselle de Belle Isle* from beginning to end, amid repeated rounds of applause. His old adversary, Mad'lle Mars, was on his side when preparations were made for the production of this piece. He had charmed her by insisting that she should play "Gabrielle," while others recommended that the part of "Madame de Prie" should be awarded to her, as more suitable to her age. Altogether, *Mademoiselle de Belle Isle* seems to have been the author's most brilliant success. The remaining two comprised in his "Odyssee" are *Un Mariage sous Louis XV*, *Les Demoiselles de Saint-Cyr*, and the little piece *Romulus*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Teams cross the Hudson at Albany in safety.

—Scott county (Ky.) had a baby show on Christmas.

—There are said to be 1,250,000 Free Masons in the world.

—A thief recently stole a hundred prayer-books in Chicago.

—A Lowell paper interpets "pub. doc." to mean city physician.

—Dubuque wishes to compromise her indebtedness at 55 per cent.

—Jacksonville, Illinois, propores to raise $10,000 for a public library.

—The railroad ticket agents are going to form a mutual insurance society.

—Russia has sent a commission to this country to examine our railroads.

—The man who shirks the payment of his income tax is termed a "revenue cutter."

—Texas has a "Circuit Judge" who rides his circuit under guard of a company of a cavalry.

—In proportion to its population, Danbury, Conn., takes more papers than any other town in the State.

—The Auburn *News* designates the fresh importations of convicts for the State Prison as "distinguished arrivals."

—Daniel Pratt's speech at the Woman's Rights Convention in Boston is being extensively copied by the British papers.

—An ardent youth in Chicago was poisoned the other day by the cosmetic bloom which his lips absorbed from the lips of his sweetheart.

—Vicksburg, Miss., is bankrupt and has lost credit. The gas companies have stopped the supply and an auctioneer is after the city property.

—The forty-eight-year-older in Sutton, Mass., who wanted to "ketch up with his boys and girls," has, we hear, been readmitted to school.

—Professor James S. Simonton, A. M., of St. Paul, Minn., has been elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Washington and Jefferson College, in this State.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 25 MOON RISES.....2 16
SUN SETS.....4 49 HIGH WATER.....10 18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON, J. FRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12
Acacia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 18
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec 22
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec 24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 25
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Dec 26
China	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 7
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Europe	New York	Havre	Jan. 9
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 9
England	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 7
Missouri	New York	Havana	Jan. 7
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 9
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan. 9
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 9
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 9
Bienville	New York	Havana	Jan. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C., Warren & Gregg.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Ermina, Hilton, from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, from Georgetown, S. C., via Wilmington, Del., with lumber and heading to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, from Georgetown, S. C., via Chester, with lumber and heading to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, from Portland, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Harvey, Lovell, hence, at Havre 19th ult., via New Orleans.
Ship Ocean, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 31st ult., via Havana.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence for Norfolk, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when off Smith's Island, collided with the schr. Charles Moore, from Smithfield for New York, loaded with wood, striking the schooner on the starboard bow, cutting her to the water's edge. The C. M. was taken to Norfolk for repairs.
Barque Syrian Star, Crosby, hence, at Falmouth 20th ult.
Barque Cynthia Palmer, Milner, hence, at Queenstown 18th ult.
Barque Irma, Cummings, cleared at New York yesterday for Sagua.
Barque Brilliant, Colburn, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 19th ult., and anchored.
Barque Scud, Crosby, hence, at Marseilles 18th ult.
Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, cleared at Rotterdam 19th ult., for Boston.
Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, before reported at Halifax in distress, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, threw overboard from 50 to 60 tons cargo, consisting of rags, stone, tin soda, etc. Will make necessary repairs at Halifax, and proceed on her voyage about 10th to 15th Jan.
Schrs Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem, and David S. Siner, Hinkley, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, hence, below New Orleans 31st ult.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
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AMUSEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.

MAMMOTH RINK.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the unfinished condition of the southern extremity of the GREAT MAMMOTH RINK, and notwithstanding that the opening exhibition was a splendid success, the Board of Directors have thought it advisable to close the building to the public till the portion alluded to is entirely finished, which will be in a day or two.

Due Notice of the Reopening
WILL BE GIVEN.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. C. TALLMAN,
1 7 SECRETARY.

PAREPA-ROSA AT CONCERT HALL
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Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, the great favorite and most popular Cantatrice, on her triumphant return to Philadelphia, overland from California, after an unparalleled successful season of Opera and Concerts on the Pacific coast and Western States, will give in the city of her former triumphs positively only
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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Jan. 13 and 14,
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by
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Sig. P. FERRANTI, the Brilliant Baritone,
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist,
Mr. PATTISON, the Distinguished Pianist,
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY Accompanist, (his first appearance in Philadelphia), and
Mr. J. LEVY, from London, the great Cornet-a-Piston player in the world, engaged at great expense expressly for Parepa Rosa's Concert Season.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50. The sale of seats will commence on Monday, at 9 A. M., at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, CHESTNUT Street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—To defeat speculators, no more than six tickets will be sold to any one person. 1 6

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
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LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
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THE ORANGE GIRL.—A CHRISTMAS STORY.
To commence with the musical comedietta of
A LOAN OF A LOVER.
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THE ORANGE GIRL.—A CHRISTMAS STORY.
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Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869.

The Almshouses and Prisons of Pennsylvania.

The report of the Commissioner appointed by the Governor to inspect the almshouses and prisons of the Commonwealth discloses some very discreditable facts. Under the present system, or rather want of system, the treatment of paupers and prisoners depends altogether upon the disposition of irresponsible local authorities, and upon the degree of wisdom, liberality, and humanity with which local affairs are administered. In a number of counties no almshouses have yet been erected, and in some districts the custom still prevails of selling out paupers to the lowest bidder, or to the person who agrees to maintain them for the smallest sum of money. In not a few instances they fall into the hands of enterprising individuals who endeavor to extract the largest possible amount of labor from incompetency and decrepitude, and at the same time to sustain life with a very limited amount of nourishing food. The unfortunate inmates of Dotheboys Hall fared no worse at the hands of "Squeers" than some of the paupers farmed out in the sparsely settled districts of Pennsylvania. It must be confessed that this system is often effective in checking pauperism, and if it was applied to the bummers who abound in this city their ranks would speedily be thinned; but it leads in some instances to acts of great inhumanity, and a better mode should be provided for maintaining the deserving poor. In some of the counties where almshouses have long been in existence, those institutions are badly constructed and mismanaged. The large number of deaths by cholera or other fatal diseases which have occasionally occurred within their walls are startling indications of their deplorable sanitary condition.

The county prisons, with a few honorable exceptions, are by no means what they should be. Philadelphia sets the worst possible example to less wealthy communities by overcrowding Moyamensing and postponing the establishment of a House of Correction. The State has also displayed criminal neglect in failing to provide a number of cells in the penitentiaries sufficient to uniformly enforce the system of separate confinement. The members of the Legislature have been too busy considering private bills to devote serious attention to their real public duties, and they have not taken timely cognizance of the rapid growth of crime. Under these circumstances, it is not suprising that the prisons of poorer the counties are at once insecure and unhealthy. Prisoners soon learn to despise the restraints upon their liberty, and to fear the malign influences which threaten their health, and they accordingly make jail deliveries in a manner not provided for in the acts of Assembly. A few of the wealthy counties have built prisons which are very creditable structures, and several new similar edifices are now being erected.

It is evident, however, that without some well-concerted system devised by the Legislature, and enforced by competent State authority, the condition of the paupers and prisoners of the Commonwealth will depend solely upon the whims and caprices of local authorities, and that the public welfare, as well as the cause of humanity, would be promoted if the Commonwealth would adopt a uniform and enlightened policy on this subject.

Municipal Improvements.

It is evident that the city is, or soon will be, plunged into largely increased expenditures for important improvements, including the new buildings on Independence Square, the Park extension, and the extension of the Water Works. The propriety and usefulness of these improvements can scarcely be questioned, but tax-payers are naturally anxious in regard to the extent to which their burdens will be increased. The financial condition of Philadelphia has been greatly injured by the continued persistence in the fatal policy, which has prevailed since consolidation, of increasing the debt year after year; but, after all, the current expenditures of this city have fallen below those of other communities of equal size and wealth. Our embarrassments are due to a want of courage on the part of Councils to impose the requisite rate of taxation; to the imperfect system of valuation which prevailed up to a recent period; and to the fact that while other leading cities derive a large revenue from personal property, the receipts from that source here are merely nominal.

Such increased taxation as will be caused by the projected improvements may not prove a very serious permanent burden. As the new buildings are erected and occupied, appropriations now made for the rental of offices can be discontinued. With the extension of the Water Works the capacities of the Water Department and its revenues will be increased. The authorities of New York contend that the interest on the cost of all the improvements in Central Park has been more than repaid by the increase of the city revenues accruing from the increased value of real estate in the vicinity of the Park; and similar results may eventually be realized in Philadelphia.

It is scarcely possible, however, that future advantages will obviate increased taxation during the next few years. It will speedily become necessary either to increase the taxes on personal property or increase the rate on real estate. The credit of the city must be maintained at all hazards, and the practice of swelling the volume of its indebtedness should cease.

Professional Criminals.

The rapid increase of crime, the difficulty of bringing criminals to punishment, and the facility with which they too often manage to escape the full penalty of the law even after conviction, are matters that demand serious attention from the law-abiding portion of the community; and it is of the first importance to consider whether some means cannot be devised for the better protection of society. We have before us the first number of *The Probe*, which Dr. Joseph Parrish proposes to issue quarterly from the Sanatarium at Media. A variety of interesting subjects relating to the use and abuse of stimulants are treated of in a manner to command general attention. An article on professional criminals and their relation to the State appears to us to contain some ideas that are particularly worthy of consideration. The same subject is also discussed in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; but, while agreeing with Dr. Parrish as to the main facts of the case, the English writer offers the least practical solution of the difficulty; and he indeed confesses that he has no idea that his suggestions will be adopted. The article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* proposes that every person shall be obliged, whenever required by the police authorities, to give an account of his or her occupation, and other particulars, and that those who have no visible means of support or local habitation shall be considered as actual or prospective criminals; that they shall be obliged to labor on the public works if they can find no other employment; and those hardened criminals who refuse to work and who cannot be expected to reform, it is proposed to put out of the way by sending them to the gallows, in the hope that a few terrible examples will deter others from imitating them. This is the gist of the entire argument; but if the police surveillance which it necessitates would be intolerable in England, it would be much more so in the United States, and with regard to the remedy which is proposed for extreme cases, the inefficiency of hanging for crimes less than murder, at least, has been amply proved by experience.

Dr. Parrish suggests that the punishment for crime should be so severe that those who are disposed to offend will be deterred by a dread of the consequences; and, above all, that the punishment should be certain. It ought not to be within the power of the District Attorney to decide whether persons charged with crime shall be brought to punishment or not. In this matter at least there is room for a decided reform. Dr. Parrish contends that our present prison system is defective, that imprisonment is too little of a hardship, and that in improving upon the old system we have rather gone to the other extreme, and "that in the United States to be a prisoner has become a luxury, and the career of a criminal has been rendered by the Government safe, profitable, and even agreeable to him." "A prisoner's ration," he says, "costs from 37 to 40 cents per day, which is considerably more than that of a soldier in the army! His bed is better than the soldier's; his toils far less onerous; his pay in some constructions is greater." We doubt, however, whether this will hold true except in the case of a few institutions like our Eastern Penitentiary, and in the majority of our prisons there is still ample room for improvement. The convicted criminal is entitled to wholesome food and to accommodations which will conduce to health and cleanliness. The imprisonment, however, ought to be something more than a seclusion from society; and if it were well understood that real hardships attended it, the results in preventing the commission of crime would be much more efficacious. With regard to the large and increasing class of persons who prey upon the community, we think that some strenuous measures should be adopted; and we have seen no better suggestion than that made by Dr. Parrish, that every person convicted a third time for inferior offenses and a second time for any higher offense than larceny, should be pronounced a professional criminal, and that he should thereupon be imprisoned for life without faculty of pardon.

The Governor in his annual message gives some idea of the difficulties under which he labors with regard to the proper exercise of the pardoning power, and we think the power might with propriety be limited in the manner proposed. Let criminals understand that imprisonment is a real punishment that they have good reason to dread, and that after they have so conducted themselves that there is no reasonable hope of reformation, no plea for mercy will prevail; and it is possible that many will be forced to come to the conclusion that "honesty is the best policy."

The Franking Abuses.

Still another abuse of the franking privilege has been brought to our notice. A twelve-page pamphlet, enclosed in an envelope franked by the Hon. J. M. Broomall, has been sent to us by a gentleman in Baltimore to whom it was originally addressed. The pamphlet professes to be a "Synopsis of the Military Services of Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General Edward W. Hinks, United States Volunteer Forces, and Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army, in the late war for the Union." From a perusal, in a vain effort to detect its claim to be considered a "Pub. Doc.," we discover that the gentleman who has been so overloaded with brevets has a valid claim to be regarded as "the first volunteer of the war," that he participated in fourteen different battles, that he was twice severely wounded, that he has received the highest recommendations from General Robert Anderson, General Sedgwick, General Dana, the late Governor Andrew, ex-Governor Curtin, Senator Daniel Clark, Senator Cragin, Governor Frederick Smyth, and General William F. Smith, and finally that he was appointed, August 3, 1866, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th Regiment of infantry in the regular army. All of this certainly goes far towards establishing the claim of General Hinks to the thanks of his countrymen for the good work he did in behalf of the Union. But the "Pub. Doc." in question contains nothing, as far as we can detect, which establishes the right of General Hinks to have his postage bill footed by the Government. Why the "synopsis" was ever printed we cannot imagine, nor can we divine why it is being distributed over the country under the frank of a member of Congress.

Perhaps Mr. Broomall can and will enlighten us on the latter point, and perhaps, also, Mr. Samuel J. Randall can find time to explain why he has loaned his franking machine to the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company. And perhaps, futhermore, Congress may regard these two cases as additional arguments in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, with all its actual and all its possible abuses.

The New York *Tribune* justly regards as "one of the most cheering auguries of coming reform the rapidity with which Congressmen are getting ashamed of the franking privilege." As "one of the most hopeful of the new converts," it cites the case of Mr. Philadelph Van Trump, of Ohio, who was recently called to account for distributing under his frank the prospectuses of a Columbus newspaper. When the attention of the public was called to this case, Mr. Van Trump also thought it would prove a profitable subject for study, and at it he went. The discoveries made by the Ohio member must certainly have astonished him greatly; for not only did he find, as he states in a long explanatory and apologetic letter, that he had been acting under a mistaken estimate of his rights, but that the "franking privilege has been monstrously perverted for years." An examination of the laws of Congress now in force, which had never before fallen under Mr. Van Trump's attention, divulged the fact that the privilege of Congressmen embraces only "correspondence to and from them, and all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings, and debates in Congress, and all printed matter sent to them." From these data the *Tribune* concludes that "the franking of campaign documents, liniment puffs, dirty shirts, and circulars of the New York *Express*, is, therefore, in direct contravention of the letter of the law as well as of its spirit." Mr. Van Trump has arrived at the same conclusion, and in his letter promises to be guided by it in the future use of his postage-stamp machine. Perhaps, if Messrs. Randall and Broomall will look into the subject, they will discover that the circulars of passenger railway companies and twelve-page puffs of Brevet Brigadiers are liable to postage, as well as dirty linen and patent medicines. And perhaps, as we have already intimated, Congress will have the good sense to compel the puff and liniment dealers to pay their postage, by doing away with the grossly-abused and inherently-wrong franking privilege.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.
THE GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR
will be held at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1869.

Subscription tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, may be had at the Hall of the Society, Nos. 502, 504, and 516 Cherry street, at Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at the News Stand of the Continental Hotel.

PRICE $5.
Extra Ladies' tickets, $1.
Spectators' tickets 50 cents. 1 1 6t

THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF MESSIAH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH will give their first EVENING ENTERTAINMENT On THURSDAY Evening, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock, At ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.

The exercises will consist of Singing, Addresses, Dialogues, Recitations, etc. etc

As this is the first appearance of this young Sabbath School before the public, we hope all interested in the Sabbath School cause will encourage them by their presence. [1 6 2t

Tickets of admission, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING.—THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS" will be held at the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on FRIDAY, January 8, at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Several distinguished citizens will address the meeting in defense of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline.

All interested in the subject are invited to attend.
JOHN J. LYTLE, Secretary.
1 6 2t*

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED under the authority of an Ordinance approved the 31st of December, 1868, entitled 'An Ordinance to Provide for the Erection of Public Buildings,' are requested to meet, for the purpose of organization, in the Select Council Chamber, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

WM. S. STOKLEY,
JOS. F. MARCER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
R. P. GILLINGHAM,
JOSHUA SPERING,
1 4 mth 2t] Commissioners.
Philadelphia, Jan. 4 1869.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 1 4w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M.

A. HORNER, Secretary.
12 29 11t

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next.

A. HORNER, Treasurer.
12 29 11t

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE TO-MORROW EVENING, HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE W. MEARS Esq., will Lecture TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"A Ride Through Switzerland." Crossing the Alps—The Prison of Chillon, Geneva—The Fryberg Organ—The Glaciers.

Jan 15, CHARLES E. LEX, Esq. Subject—"Language: Its Origin and Uses."

Tickets furnished to members. 1t

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—DIVIDEND.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
January 4, 1869.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., together twelve and a half per cent., payable 8th inst.

1 4 mw13t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 1 10t Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 8wsatJ13 Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier
12 11 27t

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12 1868

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

P. LAMB,
12 16wfmtJ12 Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT B. SALTER, Cashier.
1 7 3t

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

1 5 3t R. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 GALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

12 26 j11 CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street,
December 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 29 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 24, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th January, 1869.

12 28 12t JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M.

12 26 13t JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, free of taxes, payable on and after the 11th instant.

The books of the Company will be closed until the 12th instant. [1 5 5t] JOSHUA GARSED.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 12t S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4 1869.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.

Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.

1 4 12t WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 4 7t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

W. I. BLANCHARD,
1 4 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

12 31 11t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No 320 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th instant.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Jr.,
1 7 3t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The annual election for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

1 5 7t ED. PEARCE, President.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 21st instant.

1 11mw9t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to 13th.

12 24thstu7t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 406 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

NOTICE.—Registered City Warrants, numbering from 6000 to 7000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
1 6t City Treasurer.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. B. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 4 3 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Chartered Dec. 7, 1868.—Rare intellectual, scenic, and musical entertainment, at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the CELTIC LIBRARY FUND. Lecture by Hon. W. E. ROBINSON, M. C., of Brooklyn. Subject—"Are Americans Celts or Saxons?" After which, through the generosity of Professor McEvoy, will be introduced some of the beautiful Scenery of Ireland from the Hibernicon, with appropriate music by Miss ESMOND, from the Irish Melodies. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Book Stores of E. Cummiskey, No. 1037 Chesnut street; John Campbell, No. 716 Sansom street; and P. F. Scanlan, No. 103 South Fifth street. Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.

R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, President.
JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. 1 5 3t

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 12t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA—Office No. 406 WALNUT Street, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 26 stuth7t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
JANUARY 4, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

1 5 6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.

An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

12 29 12t* WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
FIRST MONTH (Jan.) 6, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3 S. FIFTH Street, second story, on SECOND DAY (Monday), the 11th inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

1 6 3t* T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE JACOBS' CREEK OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

12 31 13t F. D. HOWELL, Secretary.

THE "CLARENDON,"
No. 1516 CHESNUT STREET,

Having met with the most flattering success since its opening, the undersigned assures the public that nothing will be left undone to merit a continuance of the first-class patronage of ladies and gentlemen. All the delicacies of the market will be served at the saloon or at private residences, with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for dinners, suppers, and general catering attended to.

1 5 tuths3t4p TOMPKINS & CO.

NOT MUCH SNOW YET!

The snow is quite contrary
This month o' January,
And it won't come down.
We wonder what's the reason,
This present winter season,
We've no snow in town?

And it seems such funny weather,
So curious altogether,
With its mist and sleet,
The chilly damp winds, blowing
Whichever way you're going
Along the street.

And it's just the weather now, sirs,
You need thick coats and trowsers;
And now's the time to call,
For the clothing all so nice is,
And so wondrous low the prices,
At the GREAT BROWN HALL!

We haven't had enough snow yet to make a snow man out of. But a snow man is an uncomfortable-looking sort of critter anyhow, standing out of doors with no clothes on. And so, although the snow is so slow in coming down here the present year, we won't complain of the mist and rain, or the want of snow, but we'll hurry to know and find out how low the prices can go of the coats and pants, and other goods all, which they keep for sale at the GREAT BROWN HALL. Hurry along, gentlemen, for now is the time for the low prices.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

SEVENTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1869.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$406 661 80	
U. S. Bonds at Washington	275,000 00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	55,000 00	
		$736,661 80
U. S. Three per Cent. Certificates	130,000 00	
Legal Tender Notes	48,377 00	
Fractional Currency	1,503 00	
Notes of other National Banks	42,165 00	
		$222,045 00
Cash Items, including Revenue Stamps		4,139 45
Exchanges for Clearing House this A. M.		27,332 18
Due from approved Associations on New York		52,875 80
Due from other National Banks		46,026 38
Furniture		3,000 00
Premiums		3,000 00
Due from other Banks		50 65
		$1,065,131 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$275,000 00
Surplus	87,000 00
Profit and Loss	15 573 88
Circulation	246,550 00
Deposits	499,404 30
Dividends unpaid	670 00
Due to National Banks	933 08
	$1,065,131 29

Sworn to before Alderman A. H. SHOEMAKER, January 5, 1869.

1t R. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
JANUARY 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$402,296 24	
United States Bonds	259,050 00	
Banking House and Furniture	70,723 83	
Expenses and taxes	3,532 60	
Clearing House exchanges	81,796 90	
Due from Banks and Bankers	63,188 55	
Cash Items and Fractional Currency	2,726 20	
National Bank Notes	10,500 00	
Due from Approved Association in New York	79,836 91	
United States Notes and Certificates	142,946 00	
	$1,116,582 23	

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250,000 00
Surplus Fund	11,084 81
Profit and Loss	4 637 28
Circulation	219 335 00
Due Banks and Bankers	106 981 46
Deposits	524,543 68
	$1,116,582 23

1 7 3t E. S. HALL, Cashier.

BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
RESOURCES.

Loans		$3,424,701 95
United States Bonds		1,250,000 00
Banking-house and other Real Estate		150,100 00
		246,772 07
Due from Bankers		
Legal-tender Notes	$1,[illegible] 36,312 11	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,[illegible] 975 47	
Specie	66, 321 85	
		$2,258,609 43
National Bank Notes		108,529 00
		$7,438,712 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus and Profits	831,436 39
Circulation	1,000,000 00
Deposits	1,107,276 09
	$4,438,712 48

I certify that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me,
JOSEPH BROBSTON,
Notary Public.
Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1869. 1 6 3t

SEVENTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$739,052 [illegible]
Overdrafts		1,923 86
United States Bonds to secure circulation		250,000 00
United States Bonds and other securities on hand		182,200 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		27,833 33
Due from National Banks		96,489 85
Due from other Banks and Bankers		259 37
Real Estate		3,000 00
Current Expenses		2 655 62
Exchanges for Clearing-house		157,561 34
Cash Items		6,000 00
Bills of National Banks		7,000 00
Fractional Currency		3,225 00
Specie		15,012 05
Legal-tender Notes		206,653 00
Three per cent. Certificates		15,000 00
		$1,712 966 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250 0 0 00
Surplus Fund	150,000 00
Undivided Profits	34,666 85
National Bank Notes Outstanding	215,500 00
State Bank Notes Outstanding	11,670 00
Individual Deposits	1,050,436 21
Due to National Banks	95 02
Due to Other Banks	598 48
	$1,712,966 56

WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1869. C. M. LUKENS,
1 5 3t Notary Public.

SEVENTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,333,113 71
United States Bonds		800,000 00
		$3,133,113 71
Due from National Banks	$169,151 21	
Due from other Banks	34,988 58	
		204,139 79
Morning Exchanges to Clearing House	$803,881 18	
Legal-tender Notes	1,231,444 96	
National Bank Notes	26,686 00	
State Bank Notes	63 00	
Specie	20,001 61	
Cash Items	46,839 45	
		2,128,896 20
Total		$5,466 149 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	400,000 00
Discount and Interest, Profit and Loss, less Expenses	97,588 83
	$1,497,588 83
Circulation	$584,000 00
Individual Deposits	2,901,258 46
United States Deposits	19,106 12
Due Bills outstanding	171,092 28
Due to National Banks	147,472 97
Due to other Banks	101,582 37
	3,924,512 20
Unpaid Dividends	44,048 67
Total	$5,466,149 70

1 5 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 4, 1869.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,442,920 53
U. S. Bonds deposited at Washington to secure circulation and deposits		910,000 00
Expenses and taxes		5,593 28
Revenue Stamps		836 23
Due by Banks	$162,105 77	
Exchanges for Clearing House	490 650 09	
National Bank Notes	16,860 00	
Legal-tender Notes and Fractional Currency	571,453 02	
Specie	6,701 75	
		1,247,771 53
		$3,607,121 57

LIABILITIES.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

We have had some silver weather and a great deal of leaden weather. Yesterday we had some golden weather. It was a day that brought forth beauty, wealth, fashion, talent, intellect, people of renown, poverty, misery, rags, idleness, pleasure, profit, show, humbug, virtue, vice, hypocrisy, works of art, and exhibited them all along the world's epitome—Broadway. The mists were lifted from East river, which was as sparkling and glorious looking as though no ferryboat disasters there had ever sent unsuspecting passengers to sudden death, or as though no aspiring contractor had never dreamed an impossible dream of damming it up and annihilating it forever. The fog was blown away from the harbor by the golden breathings of yesterday's spring-like atmosphere, and the loungers at the Battery had no remembrance of the late explosion off Sandy Hook, whereby so many human beings were flashed face to face with eternity.

And this reminds me that the widow of

CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. CHURCHILL,

one of the victims of that calamity, who forfeited his life in the discharge of his duty, while endeavoring to raise the ship Scotland, is a cripple, confined to bed, and almost totally helpless. The death of her husband has left her without a penny, and the only relation upon whom she has a claim is an almost destitute mother, residing somewhere in Georgia. If any reader of this paragraph desires to lend to the Lord, there never was a better opportunity.

The East river bridge, the tunnel, the underground railroad—will they soon exist, or will they await that far-off time when Tennysonian navies shall grapple in the central blue? The

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SCHEME

has, for the time, fallen through.

The incorporators are, it is true, applying to the Legislature for a new charter, whose terms shall not be so stringent as those of the first. The first required that $3,000,000 should be subscribed by the first of the present month, and that $300,000 should be deposited with the State Controller, and forfeited if the railroad was not completed within the time agreed upon. Neither of these stipulations was complied with, and hence the whole affair has simmered down. The old incorporators were only willing to subscribe about one-half the stock and one-half the deposit money stipulated for, and their present demands of the Legislature smack of the sentiment that economy is the better part of enterprise.

Meanwhile, a new test of the elevated railroad from the Battery to the intersection of Greenwich and Cortlandt streets is daily expected to be applied.

Colonel Emmons Clark, of the

SEVENTH REGIMENT,

has written a lengthy, argumentative, but polite refusal to an invitation from Generals Postley, Burger, and Ward to a contest for the military championship of the First Division.

The reasons which Colonel Clark states in such a gentlemanly manner are, that the 7th Regiment repudiates any desire for any emblem of superiority as compared with the other regiments of the First Division; that all competition of the character proposed is sure to result in general dissatisfaction, and to inflict permanent injury upon both the vanquished and the victorious regiments engaging; and that any regiment so acquiring the championship is in honor bound to defend it against any other regiment challenging the justness of its claim.

Colonel Clark's whole reply is a fair sample of the *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF 1872

(the reader will perceive at once that I mean George Francis Train) delivered, on Tuesday evening, a speech nearly four hours long, at Cooper Institute.

This incoherent demagogue—this brittle, brilliant babbler—this impromptu and irresponsible constructor of unrythmical epigrams—was listened to with attention by the populace, if that may be called attention which expressed itself at frequent intervals in loud demonstrations of Fenian *furore*. His appeal that every Fenian present would groan the English consul and the British minister out of house and home was received with cheers.

As has been his custom for many years past Mr. Beecher, on Tuesday evening, was present at the

AUCTION SALE OF THE PLYMOUTH PEWS.

That he should make a practice of doing so, and have acquired the habit of seeming to abet the auctioneer, has furnished both his friends and enemies with an exhaustless topic for criticism. But here, on the one hand, we have a vast quantity of pews wanting to be possessed, and here, on the other hand, we have a disproportionately vaster quantity of people burning to possess them. Are the pews to be left unsold, and is the public to be let in pell-mell, and is Mr. Beecher to subsist on a George Muller-like faith, with such perquisites as his lectures provide? Or are the pews to be sold? and if so, by what better way than by auction? and if it is right to sell them by auction, why is it wrong for Mr. Beecher to be present? If the thing really be right, and have only the appearance of wrong, Mr. Beecher is better, stronger, bolder, and nobler in his church, at such a time, than out of it.

TYPHUS FEVER

has been raging in several of the tenement houses on East Thirteenth street. The first symptoms of the disease were observed among some very young children, almost infants, whose debauched parents had abandoned them and left them to the streets. The houses, however, have been fumigated, and no new cases have yet been heard of.

A SUIT FOR "LITERARY SERVICES"

(the said "Literary Services" being a "Life of Burr") has just been decided in favor of the defendant, Isaac C. Pray, who thereby recovers the imposing sum of $149. The claims upon which Mr. Pray bases his suit extend as far back as 1862, when it was thought that Mr. Fiman could induce the *tragedienne* to visit this country.

There is not a banker in New York, I wager, who does not go to bed at night without wondering whether

"THAT TIN BOX"

will be forthcoming in the morning.

The peculiarity of these tin boxes of bankers is that they invariably contain many thousands of dollars' worth of greenbacks and bonds, and that sooner or later—usually sooner—they mysteriously disappear. Several hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of bonds and greenbacks have so disappeared within the last two or three months. The latest tin box disappearance has been that of one belonging to Messrs. Cambreling & Pyne, Wall street, containing $135,000 in notes and bonds.

When I add, as I did on a similar occasion in my last letter, that the detectives are working up the matter, it will be seen that Messrs. Cambreling & Pyne are morally certain of eventually discovering the whereabouts of That Tin Box.

WHO MURDERED ROGERS?

is at present the town cry, up-stairs and down-stairs and in my lady's chamber, and the whole detective force answers, "Who?"

THE CAPTAINS AND SERGEANTS

of police are asking for increased pay. They say that $2000 per year is nothing nowadays, and that half as much again would be something nearer the thing. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING

LOWER THAN FOR TEN YEARS.

OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to.....$18 0
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.

PANTALOONS, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere reduced to.....$2 00

BUSINESS COATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING to be sold out at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.

Call and examine our goods after having examined those of the "sacrificing" houses before purchasing. A fair test is all we ask.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE REASON.—One of our citizens, has until recently kept a diary of his wife's temper, to the following effect:—

Monday—A thick fog: no seeing through it. Tuesday—Gloomy and very chilly; unseasonable weather. Wednesday—Frosty, at times sharp. Thursday—Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder; air clear afterward. Saturday—Gleams of sunshine, with a partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday—A slight southwester in the morning; calm and pleasant at dinner-time; hurricane and earthquake at night.

He discovered the cause to be unburnable coal, which cost "a thunderin' sight" and didn't emit a particle of warmth. His last purchase was at Alter's, No 9.7 North Ninth street, and since using his new stock of fuel, enthusiastically declares that he has not only the warmest house, but the best wife in the community. A word to the wise is sufficient.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

IT is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all Druggists.

MODERN PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell this evening, without reserve, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a collection of modern pictures of pleasing subjects, all by good artists, and neatly mounted in fine gold-leaf frames.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS EATING IT: so with Clothing, the proof of its quality is by *its durability!* and the fact of it coming from CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s is proof positive that you will be perfectly satisfied with the QUALITY, STYLE, and PRICE.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

COLDEN—DEMPSEY.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. RICHARD J. COLDEN to Miss JOSIE PHINE DEMPSEY, eldest daughter of the late James Dempsey, all of this city.

GODLEY—SITGREAVES.—On the 6th instant, by Rev. J. I. Elsegood, at Phillipsburg, N. J., WILLIAM GODLEY, of Philadelphia, to MARY, daughter of the late Edwin and granddaughter of the Hon. Charles Sitgreaves, of New Jersey.

LAMBERT—HENRY.—On the 4th instant, at the Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., by the Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., JAMES R. LAMBERT, Esq., of Doylestown, Pa., to Miss IRENE HENRY, of Hoboken.

MCBRIDE—ADAMS.—On December 31, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. Sterrett, Mr. JAMES MCBRIDE to Miss EMMA ADAMS, both of this city.

DIED.

MATHEWS.—On the 5th instant, HAROLD S. MATHEWS, in the 4lst year of his age.

The male friends, and officers and members of Eastern Star Lodge, No 116, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91; Harmony H. R. A. Chapter, No. 52; Philadelphia Council, No. 11; and St. John's Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1904 Montrose street, on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

TURNBULL.—On the morning of the 6th instant, MARGARET TURNBULL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 8th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew Dr. T. M. Drysdale, No. 1631 Arch street.

WYAND.—On the 5th instant, JACOB O. WYAND, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fourth and Sycamore streets, South Camden, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW PAPER.

THE NEW WORLD.
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The Handsomest and Best Family Journal Published DEVOTED TO

ROMANCE, TRAVEL, and DISCOVERY.

PRICE, SIX CENTS PER COPY.

As a Journal for the amusement, instruction, elevation and refinement of the family, and as an ever welcome companion for the leisure hour,

THE NEW WORLD

will be found the most comprehensive of all the hebdomadals published.

It is devoted to everything that is pleasant—that is interesting.

Its contributors are among the most distinguished foreign and native authors. Of these the names of upward of two hundred are upon its lists, who, in due season, will prepare for its columns the most delightful romances, striking narratives, notes of various things, biographical and historical sketches chats upon all questions of interest in every department of knowledge, and much besides that will prove of inestimable value in the various departments of

ART AND SCIENCE.

In a word, THE NEW WORLD is sought by the multitude, and treasured for its teachings and varied contents. It is just such a publication as is demanded by the people—asked for in the home circle—because of its freshness, vivacousness, wit, and elevated tone.

Among those engaged to contribute to its pages may be mentioned:—

Hon. E. G. SQUIER the well-known antiquarian, author, and traveller, whose works on the ancient ruins of South America have been translated into every language.

Professor C. A. JOY, Lecturer on Chemistry and Cognate Sciences at Columbia College, New York.

A. K. GARDNER, M. D., author of many important works on medicine.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, the poet of passion and chivalry.

Captain MAYNE REID, the world-known interpreter of Mexican, Texan, and border life.

PIERCE EGAN, the great English romancist.

A. J. H. DUGANNE,
G. W. A. BUNGAY,
VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND,
M. A. DENISON,

To give the public a fair idea of the character of THE NEW WORLD, the papers in the first number are subjoined:—

CONTENTS.

"THE RING OF FIRE; or, the Sorcerer of the Temple," a splendidly written romance—profusely illustrated—from the pen of Arthur Sibley. This splendid story of the East, portraying the reign of the beautiful Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, will be read everywhere with profound interest.

"OUTWITTED: A Novel of Circumstantial Evidence," by Frances Gerry Fairfield. This story is powerfully written replete with incident. It is a tale of life in the metropolis. Illustrated.

"THE HOUSE OF MULLEN, ROKES & CO.," by Virginia F. Townsend a lady whose graceful pen is known to every reader of belles-lettres.

"AN HOUR IN A DISSECTING ROOM." This tale of real life, by Mary A. Denison is well worth attentive perusal.

"THE DIAMOND RING; How it was Lost and Found." This story is founded in fact. To commend it to the reader, it is only necessary to remark that its author is Hon. E. G. squier.

"THE LOVER'S REVENGE: A Tale of the Mexican War," is unusually exciting. It is from the pen of Mayne Reid. Illustrated.

"LOST IN A PYRAMID; or, The Mummy's Curse." This is a fine, imaginative sketch, profusely illustrated. Its author is L. M. Alcot.

"HOW I GOT INTO THE BALL OF ST. PETER'S." An interesting relation by Frank Leslie of his ascent to the ball of the Church of St. Peter's, at Rome. The situations in it are illustrated.

"THE POST OFFICE BOX; or, The Conspiracy," is a curious romance of disappointed love and unholy ambition. It is by Catharine Earnshaw.

"THE MAGIC SOUP KETTLE." A Fairy Tale.

"WHO WILL CARRY THE BABIES?" A humorous sketch by Nellie Ames.

"POEMS," by William Ross Wallace and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE: Notes of the Doings of the Polytechnic Association and Farmers' Club.

MEDICAL INFORMATION: Health! What Is It? By Dr. A. K. Gardner, author of many Text Books on Medicine.

THE DINNER TABLE: How to Live and What to Eat. By the Chef de Cuisine of the Metropolitan Hotel.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES; Aluminum. By Professor C. A. Joy, Lecturer on Chemistry and Related Sciences at Columbia College. A series of exceedingly interesting papers, divested of learned terms and professional technicalities, is promised by this gentleman. They will, questionless, attract very general attention.

MANY THOUGHTS OF MANY MINDS: Being a curious collection of the sayings and doings of eminent personages.

WORLD WONDERS; Interesting facts excerpted from many books.

"BUBBLES." These consist of anecdotes, conundrums, etc.

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IS ISSUED GRATUITOUSLY
A
SPLENDID SUPPLEMENT
FOR
THE YOUNG FOLKS:
Containing
36 ENGRAVINGS
illustrating the story of the
THREE BEARS
AND
OLD MOTHER HUBBARD.
ALSO
numerous in and out-door
GAMES,
AND
THE GRAND DUCHESS QUADRILLE,
composed expressly for
"THE NEW WORLD."
FRANK LESLIE'S NEW PAPER
ready this day.

TERMS FOR 1869.

"THE NEW WORLD" will be on sale at the stands of all News Agents, at six cents per copy.

The subscription price per annum is $3; four copies for $10, and eight copies for $20, which is at the rate of $2 50 per copy. Any person who forwards $20 for eight copies will be served with a copy free of cost.

No. 1, with supplement, will be sent post paid to any person enclosing a three cent stamp.

1t Address:—FRANK LESLIE, NEW YORK.

PURE OLIVE OIL,

The Finest that can be Imported.

Over 1000 Dozen have been imported and sold by us in three years, without a bottle ever being returned or complained of. No Oil now in the market can stand this test. It is a perfect guarantee.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

1 5 tuth s PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

To accommodate our business, we have removed to our new and spacious Warehouse,

No. 29 S. SIXTH STREET AND NO. 11 DECATUR STREET,

where, with increased facilities, we trust to be able to meet the wants of the trade and the consumers of paper generally.

1 7 6t T. MEGARGEE & CO.

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 35 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RR.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these

FIRST-CLASS BOND

AT

NINETY,

And Accrued Interest from December 1.

The Bonds are in amounts of

$1000,

Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at

SIX PER CENT.,

Free from all Government and State Taxes.

The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Upon a property costing over

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

We offer these Bonds as in every respect

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price.

DREXEL & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,

12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

WORKS OF ART.

G. PELMAN'S

NEW ART GALLERY

AND

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

No. 628 CALLOWHILL Street.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS

MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS,

In Fine Gold, Rosewood, and Carved Walnut Frames of Best Material and Workmanship. New Patterns.

OIL PAINTINGS,

CHROMOS,

ENGRAVINGS, ETC.,

Of my own importation, now open for exhibition and sale.

1 7 tf G. PELMAN.

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN'S

GREAT WORK OF ART,

Recently Imported by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp,

Now on Exhibition, Free,

AT

G. PELMAN-S

NEW ART GALLERY,

No. 628 CALLOWHILL St.,

1 7 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHURCH'S

NEW "NIAGARA,"

His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the

GREAT FALL,

On Exhibition for a Short Time.

Admission, 25 Cents.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

12 31 thstu2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1869.

On the petition of CHARLES WILHELM and ANNA CATHARINE WILHELM of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted them on the 3d day of April 1855, for an improvement in PROTECTOR FOR LAMP SHADES.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 22d day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
Commissioner of Pat nts.

1 7 th 3t

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD EAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m5p

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—STOCK of superior Dairy Cows, Horses, Harness, Farm Wagons, Carts, Mowing Machines, Horse Rake, Hay, Farming Implements, etc.—On MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at W. Harmar Thomas' Farm, Gray's Lane, between Darby road and Baltimore pike, Twenty-seventh Ward, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, the entire Stock. [1 6 3t

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of stock. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and OVERCOATS still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL,

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

AS THEIR

LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House

IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,

WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARGYLE,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2¼ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EXTRA NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

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ROMAN SCARFS.
Roman Ties, all widths, 25c to $3 50.
36 cent Ties, rich and expensive,
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$40 Silk Velvet Sacques,
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Reduced prices for many Cloaks.
$5 heavy large Woollen Long Shawls,
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An Old Christmas Rhyme.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes:—"Here is a curious old Christmas rhyme which our grandmother sometimes sang on Christmas eve, to a jingling old tune, for the amusement of her many children and grandchildren. It is doubtful if it now exists in print. It seems to be a barbaric legend almost, come down from those rude old times when men ate and drank and rioted around roaring fires of yule logs, instead of worshipping the Lord Jesus Christ who was born at Bethlehem, and proclaiming their good will to one another by choice and tasteful gifts."

The first day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The second day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Two French hens, and part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The third day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Three tole of birds, two French hens, and part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The fourth day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Four turtle doves, two French hens, three tole of birds,
And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The fifth day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds,
Two French hens, and part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The sixth day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens,
And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The seventh day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens,
And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The eighth day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Eight ladies dancing, seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens,
And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The ninth day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Nine lords a piping, eight ladies dancing, seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens,
And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The tenth day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Ten drums a beating, nine lords a piping, eight ladies dancing, seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens,
And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The eleventh day of Christmas my true love, he
Brought unto me
Eleven logs a burning, ten drums a beating, nine lords a piping, eight ladies dancing, seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens,
And part of a bough of a juniper tree.

The twelfth day of Christmas, my true love, he
Brought unto me
Twelve bowls a foaming, eleven logs a burning, ten drums a beating, nine lords a piping, eight ladies dancing, seven swans a swimming, six geese a laying, five gold rings, four turtle doves, three tole of birds, two French hens,
And part of a bow of a juniper tree.

MUSIC HALL MORALITY.

By James Greenwood, the "Amateur Casual."

Twenty years ago amusement for the people was at low-water mark. Railways were less numerous and extensive, and railway directors had not yet thought of working the profitable field suggested by the little word "excursion." "Eight hours by the seaside," to be compassed comfortably within a holiday of a single summer's day was a miracle scarcely even dreamt of by the most sanguine progressionist. Thousands and tens of thousands of London-born men and women lived and labored through a long lifetime, and never saw the sea at all. Sheerness, twenty years ago, was the working man's seaside; and his knowledge of sea sand was confined to as much of it as was unpleasantly discovered lurking within the shells of the plate of winkles served up at his shilling tea at Gravesend. Even the green country "far removed from noise and smoke," was, if not a sealed book to him, at least a volume placed on so high a shelf that, after some experience, he was driven to the conclusion that the pains and penalties attending a climb for it were scarcely compensated by success and temporary possession of the prize. The only conveyance at his service—and that only on recognized holiday occasions—was the greengrocer's van, newly painted and decorated for the event, and in which a mixed company of the sexes crowded, and were dragged along the hot and dusty road at the rate of five miles an hour, towards Hampton Court or Epping Forest, there to huddle on the grass, and partake of a collation that, but for its four hours' grilling on the van roof under a blazing sun, would have been cold, with flask-liquor or lukewarm beer out of a stone jar as liquid accompaniments. Twenty years ago a Crystal Palace had existence nowhere but within the cover of that book of wonders, the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and the soil out of which the museum at South Kensington has sprung was devoted to the growth of cabbages.

In that dark age, however, it is questionable if the inconveniences enumerated were regarded as such. The people knew no better. The Jack of the past generation was a Jack-of-all-work, according to the strictest interpretation of that term. So seldom did he indulge in a holiday that he went at it as a teetotaler broke loose goes at hard drinking, and it unsettled him for a week afterwards. His play-time imposed on him more real hard labor than his accustomed jog-trog work-time, and he was an unhappy, despondent man until his excited nerves grew calm and the tingling of his blood subsided. Such were the alarming effects on him that it seemed a happy dispensation that Whitsun and Easter came each but once a year.

As a man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and who consequently was in a violent condition of perspiration during twelve hours in each twenty four, it is scarcely likely that the question of evening amusement would much trouble the working man of that period. Jaded and weary, he was by necessity a hearth and home-loving man. He had neither the pluck nor the inclination to be anything else. The evening saw him plodding homeward, and all his desire was to remove his heavy boots from his tired feet, and engage with all speed in the demolition of his tea-supper, after which there was nothing for it but for him to drag his chair to the chimney-corner and there sit and smoke or doze till bed-time. If he were inclined for an hour or so of away-from-home recreation, where could he find it? There were the theatres; but he so rarely went to such places that "going to the play" was an event not to be treated in an off-hand manner, or to be decided on without due deliberation. Besides, it was a dear treat. Supposing that he went into the pit (he would take the "missus" of course), there would go two shillings, and at least another one for a drop of something to take in and a mouthful of something to eat, and three shillings is a large sum. Being a Briton and a loyal man, and as such recognizing "the social glass and the cheerful song" as chief among the supporting pillars of the Constitution, he would very willingly have contributed his share towards it; but where, as a sober and proper person, was his opportunity? Truly, he might drink long life and prosperity to the Queen, and confusion to her enemies, as he sat at home over the pint of beer fetched from the public house; but amidst the distracting influences of domesticity how much of heartiness would there be in the patriotic sentiment? He might, as he sat with his feet on the home fender-bar, raise his voice harmonically in praise of his wife and "the troop of little children at his knee," or of "Tom Bowling," or "Old John Barleycorn;" but he would grow weary in less than a week of such pastime, under repeated reminders that the baby was asleep, or that his fellow-lodgers were complaining. Even twenty years ago there were "concert rooms" where "professional talent" was engaged, and where sixpence was charged for admission; but, as a rule, these were dirty, low, disreputable dens, where liquor little better than poison was sold, and where the company consisted chiefly of the riff-raff of the town, both male and female. He had neither the means nor the inclination to report to a place of this description. All, then, that was left to him was the tavern parlor "sing-song," or free-and-easy, usually celebrated on Mondays and Saturdays, these being the times when he was most likely to have a shilling in his pocket. But what amount of satisfaction was to be got out of it? Excepting for the inordinate quantity of malt or spirituous liquors the working man felt bound to imbibe for the good of the house, the "free-and-easy" was as tame as tame could be. The same individual—the landlord—occupied the chair invariably; the same men sang the same songs (it would have been regarded as a most unwarrantable liberty if Jones had attempted to render a ditty known as Wilkins'); the same jokes were exchanged; the same toasts and sentiments found utterance. It was not enjoyment at all that occupied the company, but a good-natured spirit of forbearance and toleration. Scarcely a man in the room came to hear singing, but to be heard singing. This was the weakness that drew the members of the "free-and-easy" together, and every man, out of tender consideration for his own infliction, was disposed to treat an exhibition of the prevalent malady on the part of a neighbor with kindly sympathy. But the morning's reflection ensuing on such an evening's amusement never failed to disclose the dismal fact that there was "nothing in it"—nothing, that is, but headache and remorse for money wasted.

Of late years, however, the state of the British handicraftsman has undergone an extraordinary change. He is not the same fellow he used to be. He has cast aside the ancient mantle of unquestioning drudgery that so long hung about his drooping shoulders. He has straightened his neck to look about him, a process which has elevated his view of matters generally at least three inches (and that is a good deal in the case of a man whose nose from boyhood has been kept at the grindstone, and whose vision has been always at a bare level with the top of that useful machine). It was no more than natural that "work" being the theme that had so long occupied his attention, he should, having satisfactorily settled that matter, turn to its direct antithesis, "play," and make a few inquiries as to what amendment were possible in that direction. It became evident to him that this portion of the social machine, no less than the other, was out of order. It appeared all right from a superficial view; but when you came closely to examine it there were loose screws in every direction, and many of the main wheels were so clogged with objectionable matter that no decent man could safely approach it. This was serious. The reformed handicraftsman had leisure now, and considerably more money than in the old time. Offer him a fair evening's amusement, and he would pay his shilling for it cheerfully. But, mind you, it must be fit and proper amusement, and such as chimed harmoniously with his newly-developed convictions of his respectability and intellectual importance. But, looking to the right and to the left of him, he failed to discover what he sought; and probably he would to this very day have been vainly inquiring which way he should turn, had it not been for certain enterprising and philanthropic persons, who, ascertaining his need, generously undertook the task of providing for it.

The arguments used by the disinterested gentlemen in question showed beyond a doubt that they thoroughly understood the matter. "What you want," said they to the working man, "is something very different from that which now exists. You like good music, you have an affectionate regard for the drama; but if at the present time you would taste of one or the other you are compelled to do so under restrictions that are irksome. The theatre is open to you, but you cannot do as you like in the theatre. You must conform to certain rules and regulations, and, in a manner of speaking, are made to 'toe the mark.' If you want a glass of beer—and what is more natural than that you should?—you can't get it. What you can get for your sixpence is half a pint and a gill of flat or sour stuff in a black bottle, and to obtain even this luxury you must creep noiselessly to the shabby little refreshment-room and drink it there, and creep back again to your seat in the pit as though you had been guilty of something you should be ashamed of. You would like a pipe or a cigar; you are used to smoking of evenings, and deprivation from the harmless indulgence disagrees with you. No matter; you must not smoke within the walls of a theatre; if you attempted it the constable would seize you and never loose his hold on your collar until he had hauled you on the outer pavement.

"Now what you require, and what you shall have, is a happy blending of the theatre and the opera-house and the highly respectable tavern-parlor, a place the atmosphere of which shall be so strictly moral that the finest-bred lady in the land may breathe it without danger, and at the same time a place where a gentleman accompanying a lady may take his sober and soothing glass of grog or tankard of ale and smoke his cigar as innocently and peacefully as though he sat by his own fireside at home. We will have music both vocal and instrumental, the grand singing of the great Italian masters, ba lad-singing, touching and pathetic, and funny singing that shall promote harmless mirth while it not in the least offends the most prudish ear. We will have operas; we will have ballets. Should the public voice sanction it, occasionally we will have chaste acrobatic performances and feats of tumbling and jugglery; but in this last mentioned matter we are quite in the hands of our patrons. Enjoyment pure and simple is our motto, and by it we shall stand or fall."

This, in substance, was the prospectus of the first music hall established in London, and the public expressed its approval. How the fair promises of the original promoters of the scheme were redeemed we will not discuss. Undertakings of such magnitude are sure to work uneasily at the first. It will be fairer to regard the tree of twenty years' growth with its twenty noble branches flourishing in full foliage and melodious with the songs of the many songsters that harbor there. We cannot listen to them all at once however sweet though the music be. Let us devote an hour to one of the said branches. Which one does not in the least matter, since no one set of songsters are confined to a branch. They fly about one to another, and may sometimes be heard—especially the funny ones—on as many as four different boughs in the course of a single evening. Simply because it is the nearest let us take the Oxbridge, one of the most famous music halls in London, and nightly crowded.

Either we are in luck or else the talent attached to the Oxbridge is something prodigious. Almost every vocal celebrity whose name has blazoned on the advertising boardings during the season is here to night—the Immense Vamp, the Prodigious Podgers, the Stupendous Smuttyman, the Tremendous Titmouse, together with "Funny" Freddys, and "Jolly" Joeys, and "Side-Splitting" Sammys by the half-dozen. Some of these leviathans of song were authors of what they sang, as, for instance, the Prodigious Podgers, who had recently made such a great sensation with his "Lively Cats' meat Man." As I entered the splendid portals of the Oxbridge, the natty "turn-out" of Podgers, consisting of three piebald ponies in silver harness and a phaeton that must have cost a hundred and fifty guineas at least, was there in waiting, ready to whirl the popular Podgers to the Axminster as soon as the Oxbridge could possibly spare him.

The Oxbridge, as usual, was crowded, the body of the hall, the sixpenny part, by workingmen and their wives, with a sprinkling of "jolly dog" and budding beardless puppies of the same breed, whose pride and delight it is to emulate their elders. As regards the audience, this is the worst that may be said of the body of the hall. It was plain at a glance to perceive that the bulk of the people there were mostly people not accustomed to music halls, and only induced to pay them a visit on account of the highly-respectable character the music halls are in the habit of giving themselves in their placards and in the newspapers. In the stalls and the more expensive parts of the house, and before the extensive drinking bar, matters were very different. Here were congregated selections from almost every species of vice, both male and female, rampant in London. Here was the Brummagem "swell" with his Houndsditch jewelry and his Whitechapel gentility, and the well-dressed blackguard with a pound to spend, and the poor, weak-minded wretch of the 'Champagne Charlie" school, and the professional prowler hovering about him with the full intent of plucking him if he finds the chance. As for the females of this delightful clique, it is sufficient to say that they plied their trade without the least attempt at concealment. And why should they not? who is to check them? Not the proprietor of the Oxbridge. It is a fact that he admits them without charge, seeing his interest therein. What else should take Champagne Charlie to the Oxbridge, and the host of "swells" who order neat little suppers and recklessly fling down their sovereigns to pay for wine that in sufficient quantity would sicken a hog? Of what use is "the body of the hall" to the proprietor? How far do paltry sixpences go towards paying Podgers his three guineas a night? What profit is there on the price charged Bill Stubbs for his pint of stout? Not but that the frequenters of the sixpenny part are very useful; indeed, to speak truth, the Oxbridge could not get on well without them. They keep up appearances, and present a substantial contradiction to the accusation that the music hall is nothing better than a haunt for drunkenness and debauchery.

"But surely," the reader may exclaim, "unless the company for whom the music hall was originally designed found the worth of their money, they would cease to patronize the place. They go for the purpose of hearing songs adapted to their taste and they are not disappointed." I am loth to say as much in the face of the Popular Podgers and the Immense Vamp, but I should be vastly surprised if the only element of respectability frequenting the Oxbridge was not only disappointed but shocked and disgusted, and that very often. I cannot explain why, after being shocked, they should make a second attempt, except that they are lured to "try again," and that folks of not over sensitive mind grow used to shocks. If these music-hall songs were really written for the respectable portion of the auditory there would not be the least occasion why they should be composed almost entirely of indecency and drivel; but the fact is these are the persons whose tastes are not at all studied in preparing the evening bill of fare. The individuals the song-writers writes up to and the singer sings up to are the heedless, and abandoned, and disreputable ones who have money to squander. The proprietor knows his customers. Where would be the use of setting before a tipsy "swell" (unless, indeed, he had arrived at the maudlin, in which condition he is proitable to no one) a wholesome, simple ballad? He would howl it down before the first verse was accomplished. He must have something to chime with the idiotic tone of his mind, no matter how low, how vulgar, or how defiant of propriety, and he can obtain it at the music hall. The Immense Vamp is his obedient servant, as is the Prodigious Podgers and the Tremendous Titmouse—even the "P— of W—'s Own Comique." Any one would think, and not unreasonably, when he sees year in and year out flaming announcements of the engagements here and there of these gentry, that there must be something in them; that, however peculiar their talent, it is such as recommends itself to something more than the passing admiration of those who witness it; but it is nothing of the kind. Take any half-dozen of the most popular of our "comic singers" and set them singing four of their most favorite songs each, and I will warrant that twenty out of the full number will consist of the utterest trash that is possible to conceive. It would not be much matter if the trade were harmless—not unfrequently it is most pernicious. Take a batch of these precious productions, and you will find the one theme constantly harped on: it is all about a "young chap" and a "young gal," or an "old chap" and an "old gal," and their exploits, more or less indecent. A prolific subject with these "great" artists is the spooney courtship of a young man who is induced to accompany the object of his affections to her abode, and when there get robbed and ill-used. As the Immense Vamp sings—

"I was going to go when in came a feller
And he snatched my hat with his umbre la,
And blacked my eye, and didn't I bellow!"

The male singer of the music hall, however, whether he takes the shape of the impudent clown who pretends to comicality, or of the spoony sentimentalist who tenderly gushes forth such modern enchanting melodies as "Maggie May" or "Meet me in the Lane," is not the most pernicious ingredient that composes in its entirety the music hall hero. Time was when with a liberal steeping of Vamps, and Podgers, and Smuttymans, the decoction proved strong enough, but, like indulgence in other poisons, what is a sufficient dose this year is useless as water next. It was found necessary to strengthen the mixture—to make it hotter of that kind of spice most grateful to the palate of the vulgar snob with a pound to spend. To effect this, there was nothing for it but to introduce the comic female element, or, as she more modernly styles herself, the "serio-comic." The "serio," however, is not obtrusive. You seek for it in vain in the brazen pretty face, in the dress that is exactly as much too high as it is too low, in the singer's gestures, looks, and bold advances. Decent men who, misled by placards and newspaper advertisements, take their wives and daughters to the Oxbridge or the Axminster, may, as they listen, guzzle in shame at the blunder they have committed; but the dashing, piquant, saucy delineator of "What Jolly Gals are we" has the ears and the yelling admiration of the brainless snobs and puppies before alluded to, and the mad noises they make, demanding a repetition of the detestable ditty, quite drown the feeble hisses of remonstrance the decent portion of the auditory may venture to utter. Some time since, during the theatre and music hall controversy, a worthy London magistrate announced from his judicial bench that on the evening previous he had visited one of the most popular of the halls, and found everything creditable, and discreet, and decorous: a pretty penny it must afterwards have cost somebody for champagne, to pacify the patron snobs and puppies for depriving them of their evening's amusement.

But this peculiar line Vamp makes his own, and it is not to be wondered at that he shines therein before all others. Popular Podgers has a vein of his own; and how profitable the workings of it is let the piebald ponies and the silver-mounted phaeton attest. He goes in for vocal exemplifications of low life—the lowest of all. His rendering of a Whitechapel ruffian, half costermonger, half thief, filled the Oxbridge nightly for more than a month. You may see Podgers arrayed in ruffian's rags portrayed on a music sheet in the windows of the music shops, and underneath is inscribed the chorus of this wonderful song:—

"I'm a *Chickereeary Bloke* with my one, two, three,
Whitechapel is the village I was sorn in,
To ketch me on the hop, or on my *libby* drop,
You must get up very early in the morning."

But inasmuch as the effusions of Podgers are, as a rule, unintelligible except to the possessors of a slang dictionary, he is less obnoxious than others of his brethren. What these productions are need be no more than hinted to ears polite. The mischief is that the ten thousand ears unpolite are opened for the reception of the poison night after night in twenty music halls in and about London, and no one says nay.

But—and it is alarming to remark it—even the indecent, impudent "serio-comic" female, who, going the full length of the tether allowed her, might have been supposed equal to all demands, is palling on the palate of the Oxbridge habitue. He must have something even more exhilarating; and, ever ready to oblige, the music hall proprietor rigs up a trapeze, and bribes some brazen, shameless woman to attire in man's clothes, and go through the ordinary performances of a male acrobat. Rivalling the new idea, a South London music hall proprietor is advertising the "Sensational Can-can, exactly as in France." What is the next novelty in preparation?

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To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [8 28 w
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Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 5, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Ludington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)
ROUTE No. 2.
From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.
Separate bids however are invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate in each case per 100 pounds for the [illegible] and [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing:
FROM CAMP WALKER
to Forts Sanford, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.
FROM FORT HAYS
to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.
FROM CAMP SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE
to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.
The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.
Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 100 degrees.
The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.
Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (in U. S. or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.
By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri,
12 17 1m] L. C. EASTON,
Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 16

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	4	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STEAM DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.
We have now to inform Importers and Shippers that arrangements have been made to place a line of First-class (in every respect) Steamships on the route between this Port and Liverpool, stopping only at Queenstown to land Passengers and Mails.
A. R. McHENRY & CO.,
1 4 6t No. 132 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 5 29
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 13 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL
FOR
BLANK BOOKS
By the Paris Exposition, 1867.
WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 55 South FOURTH Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
STATIONERS,
And Steam Power Printers.
A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.
A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14 mwf 12 1

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 15 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 16

GLADSTONE.

The New English Premier and his Family—The Honorable Career of his Father.

The London *Athenæum*, in reviewing a recently published biography of Premier Gladstone, says:—

In a speech delivered at Glasgow towards the close of his last tenure of office, Mr. Gladstone, alluding to his extraction, observed that, though born in England, he had not a drop of English blood in his veins. Descended from Scotch ancestors, who, after maintaining for several generations a respectable status amongst the humbler yeomanry of Lanarkshire, exchanged the vocation of agriculture for the pursuits of commerce in the latter half of the seventeenth century, William Ewart Gladstone is a descendant in the fifth generation from John Gladstanes, of Gladstanes of Arthurshiel, a small Scotch laird, who sold his farm to one James Brown, of Edmonstoun, and died somewhere about the year 1680. Having lost their title to rank amongst owners of land, the children of this John Gladstanes of Charles the Second's time became tradesmen of humble degree in the locality where their forefathers had been industrious tillers of the soil. The manufacture of malt was the industry to which several of the family turned their energies. Settling at Biggar, a village whose population did not at the time greatly exceed a thousand souls, the laird John's eldest son, William, became a malster, and dying in 1728, was buried in Liberton churchyard. Of the offspring of this obscure but worthy person, two followed their father's business with considerable success, Grizell (the only daughter) married a dyer named Thomas Cosh, and a third son, after failing in business and sinking to fill the lowly offices of a bellman and gravedigger to a parish church, passed from the world in 1784. The most successful of these four children was John Gladstone, of whom the author records:—"Like so many of his kin, he was a maltman, and burgess of Biggar, keeper of the Baron's Giraell, an active Free Mason, and elder of the kirk. His name very frequently occurs in the annals of the town during the former half of the eighteenth century. By his industry he acquired the means to purchase the small farm of Midtoftcombs. Ho died on the 1st of June, 1756, aged sixty-three." This John Gladscone, of Midtoftcombs, had eleven children, five sons and six daughters; of which progeny Thomas, the fourth son, became so prosperous a corn merchant at Leith, that he was able to "do well," as the phrase goes, by his numerous family of sixteen children, of whom seven sons and five daughters arrived at maturity. The eldest of this strong party of brothers and sisters died at Fasque, Kincardineshire, 1851, in his eighty-eighth year, after having gained the honor of a baronetcy, played a conspicuous part in politics, won a foremost place amongst the merchant princes of Great Britain, and witnessed the elevation of his son, William Ewart, to the highest class of political actors. Of this singularly fortunate and honorable merchant, whose long life comprised nearly every triumph and happiness for which an Englishman born in the middle rank of society and following commercial pursuits can reasonably hope to experience, Mr. McGilchrist writes in the following terms:—

"John, afterwards Sir John, was born in Leith in 1763. He lived to reach his eighty-eighth year, and after a most prosperous career, died at his mansion at Fasque, in Kincardineshire, in 1851. When John was just of age, he was sent by his father to Liverpool, to sell a cargo of grain which had arrived at that port. He so attracted the attention of a leading corn merchant there, that the latter earnestly entreated his father to let his son settle at the port. After sundry negotiations, the result was the formation of the firm of Corrie, Gladstone, and Bradshaw, corn merchants; Mr. Corrie taking the two latter young men into partnership. The firm had hardly existed two years ere its stability was very sorely tried. There came a general failure of the corn crops throughout Europe. Mr. Corrie at once despatched his junior partner, Mr. Gladstone, to the United States, to buy grain. John Gladstone was then about twenty-four years of age. Having the needful letters of credit, he started upon a mission of which the parties to it entertained the most sanguine hopes. On reaching America, he found that the corn crops had failed there also, and that there was not a single bushel to be procured. To his dismay, by the next advices which he received from England, he was informed that some twenty-four large vessels had been chartered to bring home the grain which he was supposed to have bought. The situation was most perilous, and it seemed that the prospects of so young a man were fairly shipwrecked. Indeed, when the news become known at Liverpool, it was considered impossible for the house to recover from the shock arising from so many vessels returning in ballast instead of bearing the cargoes which they had chartered to convey. Corrie & Co. were therefore regarded as a doomed house, and the deepest commiseration was felt for the young partner, while the senior was blamed for his precipitancy. But young Gladstone, though strongly impressed with the difficulties of the position in which he found himself, maintained unimpaired his courage and presence of mind. He sought every means by which to lighten, if not to avert, the blow. By careful examination of price lists, by ascertaining what procurable products would best suit the English market, he succeeded, without waste of time, in filling the holds of all the vessels. And when all was sold and realized, the net loss on the large transaction of the house hardly exceeded £500. From that time John Gladstone became a marked man on the Liverpool Exchange and in the English commercial world. He became the leading spirit in his house, and for some fourteen years more the partnership continued, ending naturally by efflaxion of time. The corn dearth had continued, and so widely spread, that the Administration determined to hold stores of grain at the different ports. Corrie, Gladstone, and Bradshaw were appointed the Government agents at Liverpool, a fact which recognized the holding the leading position in the trade. They were so successful that at the close of the partnership the sum of no less than £75,000 stood to the credit of the guarantee account alone. Corrie retired wealthy, and Bradshaw returned early in life to his native town, Wigan, where he lived for many years. John Gladstone continued in business, taking his brother Robert into partnership, and engaged largely in the trade with Russia. They also became large West India merchants and sugar importers. As Liverpool offered a more enterprising field than Leith, three other of the brothers soon followed John and Robert, and eventually all the seven were settled there, It was about this time that Mr. Brougham, while going the Northern Circuit, was John Gladstone's guest, and accompanied his host to the Liverpool Theatre. The play was *Macbeth*, and Kean played the chief character. When 'Macduff' said, 'Stands Scotland where it did?' a Scotchman in the gallery cried out, 'Na, na, sirs; there's pairt o' Scotland in England noo—there's John Gladstone and his clan.' The Gladstones were the first to send a private vessel (the Kingsmill) to Calcutta, upon the opening of the East India and China trades to other than East India Company's vessels, in 1814. From that time to the present the family have been extensively engaged in that trade. The house of Robertson Gladstone (John's second son) is one of the first firms in Liverpool, having very large relations with every part of the East. It was but natural that so energetic a character as John Gladstone should take a deep interest in the public affairs of the town in which he lived. As he was always opposed to the close and self-elected municipal corporation of the ante-Reform bill days, it is not to be wondered at that he was never elected to any corporate office, but he was the means of removing very many local abuses and restrictive imposts which bore heavily against the interests of the port. A very valuable service of plate was presented to him in recognition of what he had effected, many of the subscribers being his strongest opponents on corporation matters of dispute. At that period Liverpool was like a young giant, though not containing one fifth of its present population. Supported at the back by the great products of manufacture from Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Cheshire, with immediate access to coal and salt, it became the port of shipment to all parts of the world, and by 1832 the declared value of its exports exceeded that of London itself. In political opinion John Gladstone was what would now be termed a Liberal Conservative, and his desire was to have the best men to represent the town, to some extent, independently of their being ardent partisans of either of the two great parties. When the celebrated William Roscoe retired from the representation, Mr. Gladstone was desirous that George Canning and Henry Brougham should be returned. They were then in their early prime, and gradually becoming regarded as the two leading men of the day. But Brougham selected Creevey, a very extreme Radical, and a man of little or no public standing, as his co-candidate, and Gladstone declined to support the two in alliance. He therefore threw his weight on the side of General Gascoyne, a member of the family of Salesbury, holding large property near the town. A remarkably severe contest, lasting fourteen days, ensued; and the result, mainly through John Gladstone's influence, was the return of Gascoyne and Canning. From this date there existed a very close intimacy between Mr. Canning and Gladstone, an intimacy which exercised a very important influence upon the mind and career of his distinguished son. Throughout Canning's prematurely shortened life, he consulted Mr. Gladstone on all important mercantile affairs. Ere long, at the suggestion of Canning, Gladstone solicited return to Parliament, being provided by the Marlborough family with a seat for their pocket borough of Woodstock. He remained long enough in Parliament to be witness of the earlier triumphs of his youngest son. John Gladstone was twice married. He does not appear to have had any issue by his first wife. He married, secondly, Ann Robertson, of Stornoway, N. B., daughter of Andrew Robertson, who had been Provost of Dingwall. Miss Robertson was a native of Dingwall. One who knew her well testifies that she was 'a lady of very great accomplishments, of fascinating manners, of commanding presence and high intellect, one to grace any home and endear any heart.' By her he had a family of four sons and two daughters. Of these, three sons—Sir Thomas, Bart., of Fasque; Robertson, the Liverpool merchant; and William Ewart—and one daughter, who is unmarried, survive. John Neilson, a captain in the navy, and M. P. for Portarlington, died a few years ago. John Gladstone was made a baronet by Sir Robert Peel in 1845. He died in 1851. Besides the provision made for his family by will, he gave to each of his sons £100,000 in his lifetime.

"With such parents as John Gladstone and Ann Robertson, it was most natural that the development of the minds of each of their children should be carefully watched, and any germs of excellence which should appear be as sedulously cultivated. William Ewart was born on the 29th of December, 1809, in the same bedroom as that in which, five years later, his friend Mr. Cardwell first saw the light. The Cardwell family purchased the residence of Mr. Gladstone on his removing from one house to another."

Thus, born in 1809, Mr. Gladstone won his Oxford double-first honors in the Michaelmas term of 1831, entered Parliament in 1832, and became a Minister of the Crown whilst still in his twenty-fifth year.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

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This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·82
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·27
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867
$38,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

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IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,00.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF *NORTH AMERICA*,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 27]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

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$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 6] No. 434 RACE Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side,)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M., (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·40, and 9·00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	6·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	5·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 2·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 1]

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 126 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

1 5

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M., arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 3·15 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. These of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 6¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·15, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·30, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¼, 8·20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETH

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* still continues to be an attraction.

AT THE WALNUT the Christmas drama of *The Orange Girl* will be withdrawn after the present week, and on Monday next Mr. J. E. McDonough will produce Boucicault's drama of *After Dark*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Offenbach's opera of "66" was not produced last evening, owing to some unavoidable delay in making the arrangements. It will, however, be performed this evening positively, for the benefit of Mr. J. C. Gregory. Miss Susan Galton will appear as "Bradley," Mrs. Pyne-Galton as "Lizette," Miss Blanche Galton as "Annette," and Mr. Thomas Whiffen as "Franz." The performance will commence with a new farce entitled *An Odd Lot*.

Mr. Gregory has exerted himself to make the Theatre Comique a perfectly respectable, popular, and attractive place of amusement, and we hope that a full house this evening will assure him that his efforts are appreciated.

AT THE AMERICAN the Christmas pantomime of *Jack the Giant Killer* and a variety of other attractions will be offered this evening.

MCEVOY'S NEW "HIBERNICON" at Concert Hall is a very attractive exhibition, and the musical and poetical illustrations in particular make it far more pleasing than the majority of panoramas.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's orchestra will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, who has just returned East from a very successful tour in California and the Western States, will give two concerts at Concert Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, January 13 and 14. Madame Rosa will be assisted by Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, the English tenor; Signor Ferranti, baritone; Mr. Carl Rosa, violinist; Mr. Pattison, pianist; Mr. George W. Colby, accompanist; and Mr. J. Levy, the celebrated cornet player.

The sale of tickets will commence on Monday next at Trumpler's.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT RINK OPENING.—Last evening, according to announcement, the mammoth skating rink at Twenty-first and Race streets was formally opened. The time was one of mirth, music, and pleasure. Although the statement was most positive that, regardless of the weather, the rink would be opened, many doubts prevailed that, owing to the unfinished state of the building and the rain which had thawed all ice during the fore part of the week, a further postponement would be compelled. Not deterred, however, by these misgivings, crowds of people began wending their way towards the place long before the appointed hour, and, on reaching there, the discovery that their doubts had no foundation in fact lent an augmented enjoyment to the occasion. Without detailing the parts of the structure or describing its appearance, it is sufficient to say that it is most substantially constructed, and covers an area of 48,896 square feet. It has a front on Race street of 150 feet, and extends in depth on Twenty-first street about 300 feet. The skating accommodations are most ample—probably from one thousand to fifteen hundred persons having sufficient room to skate at the same time.

The opening was a complete success. A perfect multitude of visitors thronged the place, and they were all of the better class of our population. Two fine bands were in attendance, the Rink was brilliantly illuminated with gas jets, and was profusely decorated with American flags, and tri-colored bunting.

The chief attractions of the evening consisted in an inaugural address by Colonel James Page and the skating of the celebrated Canadians—the Meagher Brothers. The former was listened to with attention and appreciation—the latter watched with the keenest interest and delight.

About 8 o'clock Colonel Page was introduced to the immense crowd assembled by J. R. Reed, Esq., and after the veteran skater had received a warm welcome at the hands of those assembled, he made a characteristic and entertaining speech, during which he gave a comprehensive history of the art of skating in this city, and adverted to his own personal reminiscences as a skater. He sketched the career of prominent Philadelphia skaters during the past quarter of a century and over, and gave some valuable advice and seasonable hints to young skaters. He spoke at some length on the advantages of skating rinks, and traced their career in this country. He paid a glowing tribute to the skill of the Meagher Brothers as skaters, and congratulated the Philadelphia public on the increased facilities presented to them for exercise in the graceful and invigorating art of skating.

After the exhibition of the Meagher Brothers the ice was speedily covered with ladies and gentlemen, who passed the balance of the evening in skating.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

President, George W. Tryon; Vice-President, Marshall Garrigues; Treasurer, W. A. Seeger; Secretary, E. D. Yates; Assistant Secretary, W. J. Pascoe.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs W. H. Souder, W. J. Pascoe, D. B. Baker, George W. Dull, E. S. Talmage, W. A. Seeger.

Investments—Messrs. Daniel R. Murphy, Marshall Garrigues, W. T. Butler, Jacob H. Lex, John Souder, Joseph R. Lyndall, H. L. Sinexon.

Relief—Messrs. W. C. Vinyard, W. Y. Campbell, H. M. Dorscheimer, S. B. Savin, W. B. R. Selby, E. D. Yates, R. F. Morrell.

Violations and Penalties—Messrs. E. D. Yates, W. Y. Campbell, E. S. Talmage, W. C. Vinyard, D. B. Baker.

Burial Lots—Messrs. W. T. Butler, Daniel R. Murphy, W. J. Pascoe.

Auditors—Messrs. Jacob H. Lex, W. J. Pascoe, D. R. Murphy.

THE PRESS CLUB.—At the meeting of the Press Club yesterday afternoon, Mr. Watson Ambruster read an essay entitled "A Journalistic Holiday," in which a variety of questions relating to journalistic work and the interests of journalism were touched upon. The essay gave rise to an animated debate, in which participated Messrs. William V. McKean, Thompson Westcott, Stephen N. Winslow, F. Sheppard, J. L. Ringwalt, W. M. Runkle, and William J. Clark, Jr. The meetings of the Press Club are interesting and valuable, as they furnish journalists opportunities for a general interchange of ideas about matters relating to their profession, which could scarcely be discussed with effect in the columns of the newspapers. There was a full attendance yesterday afternoon. The next essay will be read by Thompson Westcott, Esq., of the *Sunday Dispatch*.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The imperative demands of an increasing business have obliged Messrs. Theodore Megargee & Co., paper manufacturers, to move from their present location on Decatur street to their new and substantial warehouse, No. 20 S. Sixth street and 11 Decatur street, where, with increased facilities, they can better meet the wants of the trade. By the erection of their buildings, which have a frontage of 40 feet and depth of 178 feet, one of the old landmarks, with its associations, the Commercial Hotel, has been removed. Honored in its day by the learned and great, it could not withstand the march of improvement, and, like many of its contemporaries, it had to bow its head to the dust; and whilst we might regret to destroy pleasant memories, we would bid God-speed to business enterprise.

A FINE WORK OF ART.—There is now on exhibition at the new art gallery of G. Pelman, No. 628 Callownill street, a fine picture by Eugene Verboeckhoven, the celebrated Belgian cattle painter, which will doubtless receive the attention due its merits from our artists and connoisseurs. Mr. Pelman has a fine assortment of fine oil paintings, chromos, engravings, etc., of his own importation; also, fine French plate glass mantel and pier mirrors, in gold, rosewood, and walnut frames of the newest patterns, best material, and superior workmanship.

ORGANIZED.—The Fifteenth Section School Board was organized on Monday evening, by the unanimous election of John Pearce as President and Charles B. Barrett as Secretary.

THE STATE REVENUE.

Additional Items of Interest Concerning the Contributions of Philadelphia.

Below we give items of interest, in addition to those presented yesterday, concerning the amount of revenue contributed by the city of Philadelphia towards the support of the State Government, as shown by the Auditor-General's report for the year ending November 30, 1868. The amounts contributed by the various railroads having termini in the city do not all come out of the pockets of our residents, but a very considerable portion of them do.

THE GREAT RAILWAYS.

The following amounts were contributed by the railroad companies named:—

	Tax on Stock.	Tax on Loans.	Tax on Gross Receipts.	Tax on Tonnage.	Totals.
Penn'a Central	$111,569	$93 376	$119,301	$424,023	$750,268
Philad'a. Wil. and Balt.	12,827	.....	2,986	117	15,929
Philad'a and Reading	116,700	22,794	44,292	66,293	250 [illegible]
Philad'a and Trenton	11 890	590	7,749	.....	19,628
North Penn'a.	16,194	.....	4,902	7,553	28 749
Philad'a. Germantown, etc	7,674	.....	4,845	3,856	16,376
Philad'a and W Chester	82	3,294	2,190	1,691	7,112
Philad'a and Balt. Central	94	.....	1,580	.....	1,674

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The amounts contributed by the various City Passenger Railways during the year were as follows:—

Citizens (Tenth and Eleventh streets)	$5373 16
Philadelphia City (Chesnut and Walnut streets)	3814 25
Second and Third streets	3273 04
Union and Third streets	2892 12
Frankford and Southwark (Fifth and Sixth streets)	2782 37
Restonville (Arch, Race, and Vine)	2230 11
Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets	2052 21
Girard College	1788 34
Green and Coates streets	1500 00
Germantown (Fourth and Eighth streets)	1500 00
Other roads	1815 86
Total	$29,061 46

THE LOCAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The amounts contributed by the home insurance companies, as tax on corporation stock and net earnings, were as follows:—

American Fire	$3 000
American Life and Trust	4,067
Anthracite	243
Enterprise	1,300
Fidelity Ins. Trust and Safe Deposit	945
County of Philadelphia	699
Franklin Fire	14.100
Girard Fire and Marine	1335
Girard Life	1958
North America	8244
State of Pennsylvania	1700
Mechanics'	627
Pennsylvania Fire	14,466
Pennsylvania Life	20,364
Philadelphia Fire	296
Provident Life	911
Reliance	3,736
Spring Garden Fire	1,260
Union Mutual	379
Mutual Fire Assurance	910
Mutual Fire Insurance	257
Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses	2,005

ALLEVIATION OF PRISON MISERIES.—On Friday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons" will hold a meeting at the Assembly Building, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. Several distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting in defense of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline. Among the speakers expected to be present are Judge Strong, ex-Governor Pollock, Joseph R. Chandler, and Rev. Dr. Beadle.

THE MOYAMENSING SOUP SOCIETY.—This institution, located at Eighth and Marriott streets, will commence operations on Monday next. Its managers distributed last year 6000 pounds of corn meal, 5396 pounds of bread, supplying 1350 adults and children. Donations will be thankfully received by the President, Robert Graffen, No. 537 Pine street, and John Pierce, Treasurer, No. 916 S. Sixth street.

A BUTTER THIEF.—A colored man named Charles Hart lives at Thirteenth and Bedford streets. Yesterday he passed along South street, and seeing a lot of butter which looked very tempting, he appropriated the same to his own use. A policeman noticed the theft and arrested Hart, who, after a hearing before Alderman Morrow, was committed for trial.

HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—Last night William McCracken got into a quarrel with a man in a tavern at Twenty-second and Coates streets. It is alleged that he struck the individual over the head with a pitcher, inflicting severe injuries. The offender was arrested upon the charge, and held for a further hearing by Alderman Pancoast.

ROBBERY OF A SHOE STORE.—Last night the shoe store of Andrew J. Chew, on Moyamensing avenue, below Christian, was entered and robbed of 300 pairs of ladies' shoes, valued at $700. An entrance was effected by prying open a back gate and then cutting out a panel in a rear door. No arrests were made.

PAWNBROKERS' LICENSES.—The Mayor has issued licenses to the following pawnbrokers since last report:—George W. Kendrick, Jr., & Bro., Dougherty & McKeown, Joseph Mekeal, Isaac Sellers, Kendrick & Bro., Henry A. Jones, M. Stevenson, and Woll & Bro.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—About half-past eleven o'clock last night the bulk window of the store No. 1212 South street was broken into, but before the thieves could gain admittance they were frightened off by the police of the Seventeenth district.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—Seven hundred pounds of railroad iron await an owner at the Harbor Police Station. It was found at Mead street wharf, and the thieves who had deposited it there made their escape in a small boat.

STEALING FURS.—George W. Page, a lad of fourteen years, went into Swartz's store, No. 605 Arch street, and helped himself to a set of furs. Page was detected in the act, was followed and arrested. He will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the back building of the residence of Mr. Richard Alton, 3905 Rockdale street. The flames being discovered in time, were extinguished before any great damage had been done.

DWELLING ENTERED.—The residence of Mr. Horace J. Smith, on George's Hill, Fairmount Park, was entered last night and robbed of silverware and clothing. The thieves made good their escape.

STOLE A HAM.—Mary Smith, who says she has no home, helped herself yesterday to a ham from a butcher's stall, near Second and Callownhill streets. The accused was arrested and held to bail by Alderman Toland.

STEALING A PIECE OF CALICO.—Yesterday a colored boy named William McKeenan stole a piece of calico from a store at Fifteenth and Market streets. He was arrested and committed by Alderman Swift.

DISCHARGED.—Joseph Carles, who was arrested for an alleged assault upon Thomas W. Welsh, had a further hearing before Alderman Massey on Tuesday, and was honorably discharged.

MAN DROWNED.—An unknown man walked overboard and was drowned at Chesnut street wharf, last night. His body has not been recovered.

NO APPOINTMENTS.—No appointments on the police force were announced this A. M.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—The ice embargo being for the present removed, the steamers of the Philadelphia, Richmond, and Norfolk, and Washington, and Alexandria lines will resume their regular trips, leaving on Saturday next, and every Saturday thereafter, unless prevented by the ice.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

9 15

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street. 9 15

1869. DIARIES. 1869.
FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF DIARIES. NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS, PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in boxes, J. LINERD, 10 12 4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

SNYDER & CADWALLADER,

CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

12 15 1m 8p No. 930 ARCH STREET.

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THE LAST PASSOVER.
A Harmony of the Evangelists. An account of the closing incidents in the life of Jesus Christ, our Passover; showing the verbal harmony of the four Gospel narratives, arranged by John R. Whitney. 16mo., cloth extra. Price, $1.

II.
GOLDEN LINKS; OR, THOUGHTS FOR THE HOURS.
"Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done."
A. A. PROCTER.
Square 24mo., cloth extra, gilt or red edges. Price, $1 25.

III.
THE COTTAGE BY THE LAKE.
Translated from the German by Miss R. H. Schively.
"This volume will supply a want in our Sunday School Libraries. Characterized by all that makes the 'Schonberg-Cotta Family' so universally attractive." 16mo., neat cloth. Price, $1.
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REMOVAL.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

CARPETS, COTTON GOODS, ETC. ETC.,

(Late at No. 530 Market street),

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 18 South SIXTH Street

AND

No. 9 DECATUR STREET,

Six Doors from Market Street,

17 3trp West Side.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia

SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
Jan 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve, a collection of modern paintings, all elegantly framed, comprising landscape, river, and mountain views, all by artists of acknowledged reputation.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEST QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE,
On Friday Morning,
8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of best quality triple silver-plated ware, comprising tea sets, urns, cake baskets, waiters, castors, etc. e.c. 1 7 2t

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

THE MÆNNERCH
GRAND BAL MASQUE
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
JANUARY 14, 1869,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Price of subscription $5 admitting a gentlemen and one lady. Additional lady's ticket, $1 each. Spectators' tickets, 50 cents each.
Tickets of admission, by subscription only, can be obtained of the following members and honorary managers:—
William J. Horstmann, Esq., Fifth and Cherry streets.
L. Herbert, Esq., Fourth and Race streets
A. B. Reichenbach, No. 1230 Chesnut street.
Mark R. Muckle, Ledger Office.
Harmanus Neff, Sansom, above Sixth street.
R. T. Schmidt, No. 610 Arch street.
Louis Tourny, No. 317 N. Second street.
G. A. Schwarz, No. 1006 Chesnut street.
A. J. Glass, No. 607 N. Second street.
Charles J. Roth, No. 214 New street.
A. Weihenmayer, Fifth and Cherry streets.
Lee & Walker, No. 724 Chesnut street.
Dr. J. B. Howard Gittings, Thirty-third and Market streets, West Philadelphia.
A. Mergenthaler, S. W. corner Fourth and Race.
Schaefer & Koradi, corner Fourth and Wood.
A. C. Feuss, No. 10 Strawberry street.
George F. Benkert, No. 716 Chesnut street.
C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street.
Loren Schmaze, No. 9 Bank street.
News Stand, Continental, Mr. Covert.
C. A. Le Bubna, Chesnut street. 1 7 2t

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 4m8

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 22 6p

THIRD EDITION

EXECUTED.

William N. Woolley Expiates the Murder of Hartshorne Fleming on the Scaffold.

The Scene Inside the Jail—Last Interview Between Father and Son.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Pardon Refused.

FREEHOLD, Jan. 7.—Governor Ward refused to grant the application made by ex-Governor Parker to convene the Court of Pardons for the purpose of considering the propriety of commuting the sentence of William N. Woolley, who was convicted of the murder of Hartshorne Fleming, to imprisonment for life. Consequently the outraged law of New Jersey was vindicated at noon to-day by the execution of the prisoner Woolley.

The Hanging

took place in the jail yard, and was witnessed by about five hundred people, who had cards of admission granted to them by Sheriff Patterson. There were but few people congregated outside the prison walls; in fact, if one were passing the jail he would not have suspected that anything unusual was transacting.

The Prisoner's Last Night.

The prisoner passed a quiet night, and up to retiring was attended by the Rev. A. S. Dealey, Episcopalian, and Rev. J. H. Brooks, Methodist.

He Declares His Innocence.

He arose at an early hour this morning and partook heartily of breakfast. He then read awhile, and was again waited upon by his spiritual advisers. Last night a number of gentlemen visited him in his cell and held a short conversation with him. He related his former associations, that he was prepared to die, and that he knew nothing about the shooting of Fleming, and that if he did shoot him he never so intended. He also detailed a short narrative of his life.

The Sheriff's Preparations.

Sheriff Patterson, who is but a new hand, having only taken his seat in November last, made the most ample preparations for the execution. The prison walls being low, he had a series of boards nailed on top, so that no one could witness the scene from without. He erected the instrument of death, which consists of the weight and pulley, yesterday, and then submitted it to a test.

The Scaffold.

This same instrument has been used twice before; in 1868 James P. Donnelly was executed for the murder of a man named Moses, at the Seaview House, at the Highlands, N. J.; and in 1863 Peter E. Slocum was hung, for the murder of his wife, at Long Branch.

The Meeting Between Father and Son.

About 10 o'clock this morning the prisoner was waited upon by his son and two sons-in-law, the first time they have seen him in about thirteen years. They remained with him until he was taken to the scaffold. They had a conversation together, after which the Rev. Messrs. Dealey and Brooks continued the religious rites. The meeting between the father and son was indeed most affecting, notwithstanding the estrangement of so many years. The sons-in-law are fine-looking, and their dress betokens that they are socially far above their doomed father-in-law.

Proceeding to the Scaffold.

At half-past 11 o'clock Sheriff Patterson notified the prisoner that the hour for his proceeding to the scaffold had arrived. Woolley, after a short prayer, arose from the bench and left the cell, supported by his spiritual advisers. The procession being formed, headed by Sheriff Patterson, it moved slowly from the jail through the main building into the yard, over which there was a thick coating of ice.

Over this a pathway of ashes had been formed, so that walking was rendered comparatively easy. Prior to leaving the cell the noose and cap were placed on Woolley, and his arms were pinioned on arriving at the scaffold.

The Final Scene—The Death Warrant.

Sheriff Patterson then read the death warrant. The prisoner bade good-bye to his son, sons-in-law, the clergymen, Sheriff, and ex-Sheriff Sutphen, who assisted the Sheriff in his unpleasant duty. Two minutes after he had been placed on the scaffold the noose was affixed to the rope and the cap drawn over his face. In almost a second, the rope sustaining the weight was cut, and Woolley was

Hung.

After dangling for about fifteen minutes, the body was examined by Dr. Vought, assisted by several physicians, and life being pronounced extinct, the body was lowered and put into a coffin.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.

The Case

of John Clare, who was convicted a year ago of the murder of Mr. Grove, formerly of Carlisle, Pa., and now in jail under sentence of death, is at present undergoing argument in the Court of Appeals, at Annapolis, on a writ of error. If the prisoner's plea is sustained he will be liberated after three years' imprisonment; if not, as it was an outrageous murder, hanging is certain.

Governor Swann

has nearly recovered from pneumonia and hopes to attend Governor Bowles' inauguration next Wednesday.

New Hampshire Republican Convention

CONCORD, Jan. 7.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Governor Hanman was chosen chairman, and made a lengthy address. Onslow Stearns was chosen as candidate for Governor by acclamation. He briefly addressed the Convention, returning thanks for the honor conferred.

Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Yesterday afternoon a large wheel in the Boston Rolling Mill, Cambridge, burst while in rapid motion, killing Henry Patchett and Alfred Sharwood, and badly injuring Patrick Conroy, all of whom were employed in the mill.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Cotton dull at 27 cts. Flour easier; sales of 6000 bbls at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull. Corn dull; sales of 29,000 bushels at 90c ¼@$1 10. Oats dull; sales of 18,000 bushels at 75½@78c. Beef quiet. Pork firm. Lard firm at 19@19½c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Cotton less firm; middling uplands 26½c. Flour quiet and unchanged, though a better feeling prevails. Wheat firmer; sales of prime to choice red at $2 50; fair to good, $2 75@2 90. Corn firm; prime white afloat, 88@92c.; yellow, 93@95c. Oats dull at 65@73c. Rye firm at 85@90c. Pork firm at $30. Bacon active; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14@14½c. Hams, 18c. Lard firm at 19c.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 7.—Passed on for Baltimore, barques, M. A. Marshall, from Troon & Nichols, Liverpool; Fido, from Port Talbot; Hannah Marie, from Liverpool; Brigs, Sapphire, from Londonderry; Romance, from Nevass.a. Passed out; barque Maine, for Liverpool; R. B. Mulhall. Brig Alfred Dieppa, Schooner Valeria, for West Indies. Brig Maggie, for Porto Rico.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Frauds Investigation—Debate on the Tariff Bill and Financial Question—The Girard Will Case in the Supreme Court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

The Committee on Public Expenditures

resumed their investigation of the alleged Alaska frauds this morning, and examined Mr. Painter, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Painter testified that he had not received any money from the Alaska fund; that he had heard numerous statements about money having been paid, and that he believed the whole thing was a "job" from beginning to end. He related the statement about the money, to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars being paid out of the Treasury to parties connected with the Alaska lobby.

The Committee has summoned Mr. Martin Peirson, who has a list of the parties who it is alleged received money from the Alaska job.

The Committee on Reconstruction

had a meeting to-day and examined several witnesses relative to the condition of affairs in Mississippi.

The Ways and Means Committee had

Moorhead's Tariff Bill

under consideration this morning, and decided to allow the tariff bill to remain in the Committee of the Whole, and when it comes up for consideration to propose amendments with a view of maturing such a bill as the House thinks proper. The Republican Senatorial caucus was held this morning, for the purpose of considering what action, if any, shall be had on the

Financial Question.

The debate took a very wide range, and lasted till 12 o'clock, when a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried, with the understanding that the subject would be resumed at the next meeting. A resolution was proposed setting forth that the honor of the Government required that the Five-twenty bonds should be redeemed in gold.

The House Postal Committee

heard a number of steamship men from New York and Boston favorable to the bill before the committee establishing an American line of steamers between New York and Liverpool.

These gentlemen demonstrated clearly that any number of vessels that might be required could be constructed within one year for the purpose of establishing said line.

The Girard Will Case

was resumed in the Supreme Court this morning, Charles Ingersoll commencing the argument for the heirs and against the city of Philadelphia. It is thought his argument will occupy most of the day.

J. K. Moorehead,

the defeated candidate for Senator in Pennsylvania, appeared in his seat this morning. He was surrounded by members for some time, receiving condolence over his defeat. Moorehead says he would have had the Senatorship, had it not been for the Legislature being bought up by the Cameron interest.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the late Indian battle.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) presented the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Idaho for the establishment of an assay office there. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) presented the memorial of a large number of Episcopal clergyman for the enactment of a law forbidding, under heavy penalties, the carrying of petroleum in public passenger conveyances. Referred.

Also, the remonstrance of a Rear Admiral and other naval officers against the passage of the bill to reorganize the medical department of the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Corbett (Oregon) presented a petition for the extension of the Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the protest of citizens of New York against the House bill fixing the duty on copper, etc., and proposing a substitute. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Nye (Nevada) introduced a bill to facilitate telegraph communication between the Eastern and Western continents, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented a petition of tobacco and snuff dealers of Utica, New York, asking the same discount upon stamps purchased for use in that business as is allowed upon those used in other branches of business. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, and recommended the indefinite postponement, of the following:—A bill, in part execution of section 4 article 4 of the Constitution; a bill to facilitate the decision of questions in conflict between the United States and the States by the Supreme Court of the United States; a joint resolution for the payment of claims of loyal citizens of the United States.

The House bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Probate Court and Justices of the Peace in Idaho and Montana, which, accordingly, were indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) the Senate took up the bill, introduced by him, to prevent the holding of civil office by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at the same time.

It provides that no person shall hold, nor shall he receive a salary or compensation for performing the duties of more than one office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution and laws of the United States at the same time, whether such office or place be civil, military or naval; and that any person violating this provision shall be deemed to have vacated the office which he holds at the time of the acceptance of the other.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) desired some explanation of the bill, and the necessity for its enactment. He understood the existing law to prohibit the holding of two offices at the same time.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) replied that the existing law did not prohibit the payment of the salaries of two offices to the same person where each salary is less than $2500, and he thought it eminently proper and important that each payment should be forbidden. The bill, he said, was not intended to affect *ad interim* appointments.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Ela (N. H.), on leave, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to investigate the stationery contract of the Interior Department, and to report what articles have been furnished as stationary, the manner in which such supplies have been furnished, whether any articles have been procured in violation of law, etc., and directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend all further payments for stationery until further action by the House.

After some remarks by Mr. Ela showing the extravagant prices paid for stationery by the Interior Department, the resolution was adopted.

The House took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Naval Affairs to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the navy.

After a brief discussion by Messrs Stevens, Archer, Kelley, and Spalding the bill was, on motion of Mr. Spalding, laid on the table. Yeas 94, nays 53.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution of the House, stating that no diminution can be made in the force of their respective departments, or in the compensation of the employés.

Mr. Banks (Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to pay to the widow of James Wilson, late Minister to Venezuela, one quarter's salary of her late husband.

After an explanation by Mr. Banks the bill was passed.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—The Legislature, in joint convention to-day, elected for Secretary of State Franklin M. Brew, of Brunswick; Attorney-General, William P. Frye, of Lewiston; Adjutant General, John C. Caldwell, of Ellsworth; Land Agent, Parker P. Burleigh, of Linneus. All are the present incumbents.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Auction Sale January 7, 1869, by order of Assignees,

A LARGE STOCK OF
SUNDRY DRY GOODS,

Which will be arranged for Retail Sales by 10 o'clock Friday Morning,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

17 ABOVE WILLOW.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Fight Between White and Colored Troops—Illness of John Minor Botts—Accident to Cyrus W. Field.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of General Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—General Grant goes to Baltimore in about ten days to attend the meeting of the Peabody Institute.

Illness of J. Minor Botts.

John Minor Botts is reported to be lying dangerously ill at his residence in Culpeper, Va.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Advices from Admiral Hoff.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—A despatch was received this morning at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, dated Flag-ship Contocook, Havana, January 1, which says that that vessel is in excellent condition. It is his desire to visit other points of the command in his flag-ship, but the Consul-General reports that the excitement continues on shore. The Gettysburg was employed in convoying the cable steamer between Key West and Havana. The Penobscot was cruising on the coast of Columbia and Venezuela; the Yantic is stationed at Aspinwall. During the early part of December she conveyed the Hon. Caleb Cushing to Carthagena. The Nipsic was cruising in Haytien waters.

Senator Stewart to-day received a telegram, informing him that he had been unanimously nominated in the Union caucus for re-election to the Senate of the United States from Nevada. The Legislature consists of 59 members, of whom 9 only are Democrats.

The Senatorial Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG Jan. 7.—As was anticipated in the despatch published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Tuesday, the caucus of Republican members of the Legislature met at 3 o'clock yesterday, and nominated Hon John Scott of Huntingdon for United States Senator. All the other candidates were withdrawn, with the exception of the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, for whom Hon. M. B Lowry of Erie voted. For several days past nearly all of the candidates have been here. The absence of Mr. Brewster was noticeable, and was known to be intentional. He anticipated just such a combination as has taken place, and was unwilling to be a party to any of General Cameron's arrangements. He authorizes the statement that he has no part or lot in the nomination. Of Mr. Scott little is known except that he was in the Legislature some six years ago. He is said to be an estimable man and good lawyer, but is certainly not the choice of any proportion of the people of the State. Great disappointment is felt and and expressed here at the result, and indications of disgust are also appearing in other portions of the state.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Fight Between White and Colored Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—A Santa Fe despatch of January 6 reports an affray between the white and colored troops stationed at Central City, near Pinos Altos. Two white and three colored soldiers were killed, and a large number wounded. The difficulty occurred at a ball given by the white troops. The negroes claimed the right to dance, which was refused, and after a fight the colored troops obtained reinforcements from the fort, and returned to the ball-room, murdering white soldiers on the road. It is also reported that they burned a building, and ravished the wife and daughter of its owner.

Another correspondent in San Miguel county states that a party of armed men, supposed to have been Mexicans, entered the town of Esteritos, taking all the men prisoners, and carried them off fifteen miles, and hung and shot them—only two escaping. It is believed this was done in revenge for the murder of two Texans, killed near Apache Springs. The neighborhood is infested with a powerful gang of Mexican half-breed Indians, horse thieves, and murderers. The Denver Board of Trade has unanimously endor